# THE COMPILER.

## A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

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**A. J. Cover,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

**Edward B. Buehler,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.
Gettysburg, March 20.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞ Apply to him personally or by letter.
Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

**J. C. Neely,**

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Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

**Wm. B. McClellan,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.
Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

**Dr. A. W. Dorsey,**

FORMERLY of Carroll county, Md., having permanently located in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country in the practice of the various branches of his profession. Office and residence, Baltimore street, next door to The Compiler office, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

REFERENCES.

Prof. athan R. Smith, Baltimore, Md.
Rev. Augustus Webster, D. D., Baltimore Md.
Dr. J. L. Warfield, Westminster, Md.
Dr. W. A. Mathias, " "
Jacob Reese, Esq., " "
John K. Longwell, Esq., " "
Geo. E. Wampler, Esq., " "
Rev. Thomas Bowen, Gettysburg.
Oct. 25, 1858. 6m

**J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.**

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stæver.
Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

DENTIST.

**The Old County**

BUILDING, known by every man in the county, and no doubt many a one wished there never had been such a place, as many were broken up by permitting, or rather obliged to have their names entered upon the county dockets. But look at the change. It is a pleasure now to call there and buy goods of SAMSON at such astonishingly reduced prices—lower than ever before offered in the county.

He has just received from the cities a large lot of new Ready-made CLOTHING, for men and boys' wear; with Hats, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Violins, Segars, Tobacco, &c., &c., &c. Call soon, and don't miss the great bargains now had at the old County Building, corner of the Diamond and York street, Gettysburg.—*That's the spot!*

Thankful to his old customers for their patronage, he hopes by his change of location not only to retain their custom, but secure a large number of new buyers.

An entire summer suit—coat, pants and vest—for $1.25! M. SAMSON.
April 16, 1860.

**Just in Season!**

GIVE US A CALL!—The undersigned have just received from the cities an immense stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, VESTINGS in all varieties, &c., suitable for the season, which they offer to the public at unprecedentedly low rates.

"They ask a call,
To convince all"—

of the truth of his assertion. No trouble to show goods and give prices. A large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING also selling cheaper than ever.

Garments made up for men and boys, as usual, in the very best manner, and according to any style desired. The work being done in their own establishment, they are always enabled to warrant it. Remember, their place of business is the large and commodious room adjoining Cobean & Culp's on Chambersburg street. JACOBS & BRO.,
Sept. 19, 1859. Merchant Tailors.

**Shawls! Shawls!**

AT SCHICK'S.
Broche, (long and square.)
Printed Cashmere Shawls,
Stella, Thibet, and De Laine do.
April 16, 1860.

**Removals.**

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends, will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.
PETER THORN,
March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

**Removal.**

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks. DAVID WARREN.
May 10.

**Gas! Gas! Gas!**

THE subscriber has laid in a large stock of Gas Chandeliers, Brackets, Burners, &c., to which he invites the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg. His prices are as low as they are in the cities. Call in and see for yourselves. Ware Room in York street, opposite the Bank.
May 7, 1860. WM. HELME.


## POET'S CORNER.

### TIME WILL SHOW.

Time will show what we have done,
What has been ended, and what begun,
Time will show.

Who has been true to the dream of his youth,
Garnered a harvest of rich, ripe fruit,
Time will show.

Time will show a good deed has been wrought,
Hewn from the heart of a noble thought,
Time will show.

Time will show how men have grown strong,
Chanting the burdens of eloquent song,
Time will show.

We are looking ahead with fearful eyes,
Watching the flush of our morning skies,
All aglow.

We smile as we think on our future years,
But our smiles are veiled with half shed tears
We never show.

But time will show the deeds of us all,
As we tread the last arch of His mighty ball.
Time will show.

## MISCELLANY.

FROM PARTON'S LIFE OF JACKSON.

### GEN. JACKSON AT NEW ORLEANS.

JACKSON'S ARRIVAL.

Early on the morning of the second of December, 1814, a party of gentlemen rode at a brisk trot from the lake towards the city of New Orleans. The mist, which, during the night, broods over the swamp, had not cleared off.—The air was chilly, damp and uncomfortable. The travellers, however, were evidently hardy men, accustomed to exposure, and intent upon purposes too absorbing to leave any consciousness of external discomforts. Though devoid of all military display, and even of the ordinary equipments of soldiers, the bearing and appearance of these men betokened their connection with the profession of arms. The chief of the party, which was composed of five or six persons, was a tall, gaunt man, of very erect carriage, with a countenance full of stern decision and fearless energy, but furrowed with care and anxiety.—His complexion was sallow and unhealthy; his hair was iron grey, and his body thin and emaciated, like that of one who had just recovered from a lingering and painful sickness. But the fierce glare of his bright and hawk-like eye betrayed a soul and spirit which triumphed over all infirmites of the body. His dress was simple and nearly threadbare. A small leather cap protected his head, and a short Spanish blue cloak his body, while his feet and legs were encased in high dragoon boots, long ignorant of polish or blacking, which reached to the knees. In age he appeared to have passed about forty-five winters—the season for which his stern and hardy nature seemed peculiarly adapted.

EFFECT ON THE PEOPLE.

Jackson has come! There was magic in the news. Every witness, living and dead, testifies to the electric effect of the General's quiet and sudden arrival. There was a truce at once to indecision, to indolence, to incredulity, to factious debate, to paltry contentions, to wild alarm. He had come, so worn with disease and the fatigue of his ten days' ride on horseback that he was more fit for the hospital than the field. But there was that in his manner and aspect which revealed the master.—That will of his triumphed over the languor and anguish of disease, and every one who approached him felt that the man for the hour was there.

AT A DINNER PARTY.

The new aid-de-camp, Mr. Livingston, as he rode from the parade ground by the General's side, invited him home to dinner. The General promptly accepted the invitation. It chanced that the beautiful and gay Mrs. Livingston, the leader of society then at New Orleans, both Creole and American, had a little dinner party that day, composed only of ladies, most of whom were young and lively Creole belles. Mr. Livingston had sent home word that General Jackson had arrived, and that he should ask him to dinner: a piece of news that threw the hospitable lady into consternation. "What shall we do with this wild General from Tennessee?" whispered the girls to one another; for they had all conceived that General Jackson, however becomingly he might comport himself in an Indian fight, would be most distressingly out of place at a fashionable dinner party in the first drawing-room of the most polite city in America! He was announced. The young ladies were seated about the room. Mrs. Livingston sat upon a sofa at the head of the apartment, anxiously awaiting the inroad of the wild fighter into the regions sacred hitherto to elegance and grace. He entered. Erect, composed, bronzed with long exposure to the sun, his hair just beginning to turn grey, clad in his uniform of coarse blue cloth and yellow buckskin, his high boots flapping loosely about his slender legs, he looked, as he stood near the door of the drawing-room, the very picture of a war-worn noble warrior and COMMANDER. He bowed to the ladies magnificently, who all rose at his entrance, as much from amazement as from politeness. Mrs. Livingston advanced toward him. With a dignity and grace seldom equalled, never surpassed, he went forward to meet her, he conducted her back to her sofa, and sat by her side. The fair Creoles were dumb with astonishment. In a few minutes dinner was served, and the General continued, during the progress of the meal, to converse in an easy, agreeable manner, in the tone of society, of the sole topic of the time, the coming invasion. He assured the ladies that he felt perfectly confident of defending the city, and begged that they would give themselves no uneasiness with regard to that matter. He rose soon from the table and left the house with Mr. Livingston. In one chorus, the young ladies exclaimed to their hostess, "Is *this* your backwoodsman? Why, madam, he is a prince!"

HIS PROSPECTS.

Two thousand Kentuckians, under General Thomas and General Adair, were also on their way down the Mississippi; the worst provided body of men, perhaps, that ever went fifteen hundred miles from home to help to defend a sister State. A few rifles they had among them, but no clothing suitable for the season, no blankets, no tents, no equipage. Besides food, they were furnished with just one article of necessity, namely, *a cooking kettle for every eight men!* In a flotilla of boats, hastily patched together on the banks of the Ohio, they started on their voyage, carrying provisions enough for exactly half the distance. They were agreeably disappointed, however, in their expectation of living a month on half rations, by overtaking a boat loaded with flour; and, thus supplied, they went on their way, ragged, but rejoicing. Such was General Jackson's situation—such the means and prospects of defence—on the fourteenth of December: two or three thousand troops in the city; four thousand more within ten or fifteen days' march; six gun-boats on Lake Borgne; two armed vessels on the river; a small garrison of regulars at Fort St. Philip; another at the fort between the two lakes; the obstruction of the bayous still in progress; the citizens hopeful and resolute, most of them at work, every man where he could do most for the cause, the General returning to his quarters from his tour of inspection.

PICTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Major Latour gives us a lively *French* picture of New Orleans, as it appeared during the last few days of waiting for the enemy: "Such was the universal confidence inspired by the activity and decision of the Commander-in-Chief, added to the detestation in which the enemy was held, and the desire to punish his audacity, should he presume to land, that not a single warehouse or shop was shut, nor were any goods or valuable effects removed from the city. At that period, New Orleans presented a very affecting picture to the eyes of the patriot, and of all those whose bosoms glow with the feelings of national honor, which raise the mind far above the vulgar apprehension of personal danger. The citizens were preparing for battle as cheerfully as if it had been a party of pleasure, each in his vernacular tongue singing songs of victory. The streets resounded with Yankee Doodle, the Marseilles Hymn, the Chant du Depart, and other martial airs, while those who had been long unaccustomed to military duty were furbishing their arms and accoutrements. Beauty applauded valor, and promised with her smiles to reward the toils of the brave. Though inhabiting an open town, not above ten leagues from the enemy, and never till now exposed to war's alarms, the fair sex of New Orleans were animated with the ardor of the defenders, and with cheerful serenity at the sound of the drum presented themselves at the windows and balconies to applaud the troops going through their evolutions, and to encourage their husbands, sons, fathers and brothers, to protect them from the insults of our ferocious enemies, and prevent a repetition of the horrors of Hampton."

FINAL PREPARATIONS.

When, soon after dark, the noise of preparation in the British camp grew louder and came nearer, there could not have been much doubt in the lines that another most unquiet Sunday was in reserve for them. There was much silent and rather grim preparation in Jackson's camp; a cleaning of arms, a counting out of cartridges and adjustment of flints, and a careful loading of muskets and rifles. Beside the thirty-two pounder was heaped up a bushel or two of musket balls and fragments of iron, enough to fill the piece up to the muzzle, and which will fill it up to the muzzle if the enemy come to close quarters, and deal such wholesale death among them as no thirty-two pounder has ever dealt before. Yes, grimness certainly prevails to a considerable extent. We are in earnest. Jackson walks slowly along the lines just before dark. He, too, is grim, but confident. He wears the look of a man whose mind is wholly made up, and who clearly knows what he will do in any and every case. He stops occasionally, to see that the stacked muskets are all loaded, and says to Planche's men, as he goes along their part of the line, "Don't fire till you can see the whites of their eyes, and if you want to sleep, sleep upon your arms."

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

At one o'clock on the morning of this memorable day, on a couch in a room of the McCarty mansion-house, General Jackson lay asleep, in his worn uniform. Several of his aids slept upon the floor in the same apartment, all equipped for the field, except that their sword-belts were unbuckled, and their swords and pistols laid aside. A sentinel paced the adjacent passage. Sentinels moved noiselessly about the building, which loomed up large, dim, and silent in the foggy night, among the darkening trees. Most of those who slept at all that night were still asleep, and there was at yet little stir in either camp to disturb their slumbers.

Dreaming of their Scottish hills and homes, their English fields and friends, may have been many brave Britons in their cold and wet *bivouac*.

THE BATTLE.

Steadily and fast the column of General Gibbs marched toward batteries numbered six, seven, and eight, which played upon it, at first with but occasional effect, often missing, sometimes throwing a ball right into its midst, and causing it to reel and pause for a moment. Promptly were the gaps filled up; bravely the column came on. As they neared the lines the well-aimed shot made more dreadful havoc, "cutting great lanes in the column from rear to front," and tossing men and parts of men aloft, or hurling them far on one side. At length, still steady and unbroken, they came within range of the small-arms, the rifles of Carroll's Tennesseans, the muskets of Adair's Kentuckians, four lines of sharp-shooters, one behind the other. General Carroll coolly waiting for the right moment, held his fire till the enemy were within two hundred yards, and then gave the word—fire.

At first with a certain deliberation, afterward in hottest haste, always with deadly effect, the riflemen plied their terrible weapons. The summit of the embankment was a line of spurting fire, except where the great guns showed their liquid, belching flash.—The noise was peculiar, and altogether indescribable; a rolling, bursting, echoing noise, never to be forgotten by a man that heard it. Along the whole line it blazed and rolled; the British batteries showering rockets over the scene; Patterson's batteries on the other side of the river joining in the hellish concert. Imagine it. Ask no one to describe it. Our words were mostly made before such a scene had become possible.

The column of General Gibbs, mowed by the fire of the riflemen, still advanced, Gibbs at its head. As they caught sight of the ditch, some of the officers cried out:

"Where are the Forty-fourth? If we get to the ditch, we have no means of crossing and scaling the lines!"

"Here come the Forty-fourth! Here come the Forty-fourth!" shouted the General; adding, in an under tone, for his own private solace, "that if he lived till to-morrow he would hang Mullens on the highest tree in the cypress wood."

Reassured, these heroic men pressed on, in the face of that murderous, slaughtering fire. But this could not last. With half its number fallen, and all its commanding officers disabled, except the general, its pathway strewed with dead and wounded, and the men falling over faster and faster, the column wavered and reeled (so the American riflemen thought) like a reed ship on a tempestuous sea. At about a hundred yards from the lines the front ranks halted, and so threw the column into disorder, Gibbs shouting in the madness of vexation for them to reform and advance. There was no reforming under such a fire. Once checked, the column could not but break and retreat in confusion.

*Miserable People.*—Young ladies with new bonnets on rainy Sundays, dresses playing dip, dip, dip, at every step.

A witness in a bribery case.

A city sportsman at the finish of one day's shooting.

A printer who publishes a paper for nothing, and finds himself.

A smoking nephew on a visit to an anti-smoking aunt.

A young doctor who has cured his first patient and has no prospect of another.

A star actress with her name in small letters on the bills.

The Black Republicans since the nomination of Lincoln.

*Apple Bread.*—A French officer has invented, and practiced with great success, a method of making bread with common apples, very far superior to potato bread. After having boiled one-third of peeled apples, he bruised them while quite warm into two-thirds of flour, including the proper quantity of yeast, and kneaded the whole without water, the juice of the fruit being quite sufficient. When the mixture had acquired the consistency of paste, he put it into a vessel, in which he allowed it to rise for about twelve hours. By this process he obtained a very excellent bread, full of eyes, and extremely palatable and light. We have an idea that apple bread wouldn't be hard to take.

*Why Heenan Didn't Beat Sayers Outright.*—George Wilkes, in a letter to his paper, the *Spirit of the Times*, gives it as his decided opinion, that Heenan can whip two such men as Sayers in one day, and that the fact would have been unequivocally demonstrated, but that Jack Macdonald had bet two or three hundred dollars that the fight would last over an hour, and constantly checked the impetuosity of Heenan, and that when finally, at the remonstrance of Mr. Wilkes himself, Heenan did "let loose" upon him, his superiority was at once but beyond all reasonable doubt.

☞ A Yankee from Maine, being at Buena Vista the night before the battle, and somewhat doubtful of the result, went out of hearing, as he supposed, and made the following prayer:—"O Lord, here we are, about four thousand of us, and twenty thousand Mexicans—enough to swallow us without greasing. Now if you can help us, do it—and if you cant, for heaven's sake don't help the Mexicans—and just hold on until to-morrow, and you'll see the gaul darndest fight you ever saw in your life. Yours, respectfully, amen."

☞ All the Know Nothing papers in New Jersey, we believe, have decided to support Lincoln for President.

### LETTER FROM GOV. BIGLER.

The following letter from Gov. Bigler in explanation of his course at Charleston was written in reply to a letter from D. W. Moore, of Philadelphia:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1860.

*Dear Sir:* My attention has been so frequently called to flagrant misrepresentations of my actions and intentions as a delegate in the Charleston Convention, similar to those enclosed by you, that I have reluctantly concluded, in order to relieve myself of constant importunities, to meet all these charges in reply to you, which you may give to the newspaper press, if you think it necessary and proper. It is right to premise that, whilst I shall speak somewhat freely of the majority of the Pennsylvania delegation in that Convention, I speak only for myself, not having had an opportunity of consulting with any one, and must be alone responsible for what I say.

The strictures which you inclose to me on the course and purposes of the *majority* of the Pennsylvania delegation, at Charleston, would be severe indeed, if they were founded in truth; but they are either totally unfounded or find their existence in a forced perversion of the facts. It is not true that the majority of the Pennsylvania delegation sought to drive Mr. Douglas from the field, by adopting a platform of principles on which he could not honorably stand. So far from this, we voted to make the nominations *before* the platform, whilst the minority of our delegation and all other friends of Mr. Douglas voted to make the platform first. This was the fatal error of the Convention, as all parties frankly confessed at the subsequent stages of its proceedings. Then, again, on this same point, the majority voted for a motion submitted by myself, to re-commit the platform, hoping in that way to reach the balloting for candidates with a full Convention; but the effort failed.

Equally untrue is the allegation that we favored a platform of principles committing the party to the policy of a slave code in the Territories. It is true that we sustained the series of resolutions last reported by the majority of the committee, or rather by the seventeen Democratic States; but no fair-minded man will pretend to discover the principles of a slave code or anything like them in those resolutions.—They simply forbade the conclusion that the Territories are sovereignties; and declared it the duty of the Government to protect constitutional rights by constitutional means, as well in the Territories as elsewhere. Surely no government should do less than this.—As I understood it, the friends of Mr. Douglas took exception to that part of the resolutions that excluded the idea of sovereign power in the Territorial government, or rather the right of the Territorial Legislature to exclude slavery or slave property from a Territory; but I do not think it was seriously pretended by any that the resolutions committed the party to a slave code; nor did I meet any delegate who was seriously in favor of any such speculative legislation. No sensible man pretends that Congress can create rights for slavery, or slave property in the Territories, or anywhere else. The only question is as to whether that species of property is to be maintained and protected in the rights the Constitution gives it. Nothing more is asked, and nothing less will be acceptable to the South.

It is also untrue that we favored the course of the seceding States, or at any time manifested a determination to go out with them. No body of men in the Convention could have witnessed their withdrawal with feelings of deeper regret than did the majority of the Pennsylvania Delegation, for the direct tendency of that act was to favor the nomination of a candidate we were against; and I do not believe there were any men in Charleston who exerted themselves more ardently than did a portion of the Pennsylvania delegation to induce the seceders to return to the Convention, myself amongst the number. It is true, that when it was generally understood and believed that the remainder of the Southern States, failing to have their ultimatum accepted by the Convention, would also secede, together with the two Pacific States, many of us had determined, and had not hesitated to say, that on the happening of that contingency, we should refuse to participate any longer in the proceedings of the Convention. This we should have done, because a nomination made under such circumstances would have been an idle ceremony and would have foreclosed all chance of reconciliation in the Convention or success for the party; but no one, so far as my knowledge goes, thought seriously of going out with the eight States that had retired, or for the reasons which they assigned.

The inquiry—put in no gracious terms—"whether the Cincinnati platform was good enough for the majority of the Pennsylvania Delegation," is readily answered. It was good enough for us and we voted for it; but we were willing, in addition, in order to save the party from disruption, and because we believed it right in principle, to acknowledge that modification or definition of the meaning of the Cincinnati platform which the decision or opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case of Dred Scott, had necessarily engrafted upon it, to the effect, that the Territories are not sovereignties; that a Territorial Legislature cannot exclude slave property from the limits of its jurisdiction, and that within its jurisdiction it is bound to take as good care of that species of property as it does of any other. This concession would have preserved the harmony of the Convention, and then Mr. Douglas, if nominated, would have had a fair chance for an election. I am willing to leave the public to decide between me and my assailants on this point.

But the great complaint of all is, that the majority of the delegation did not vote for Mr. Douglas. This complaint is as unreasonable as anything else that has been said, and only goes to prove that in the ardor of their admiration for Mr. D. certain of his friends are utterly incapable of looking at both sides of this question and judging impartially. We certainly never pretended to be for Mr. Douglas, and, therefore, no one has been deceived. It was perfectly well known when we were elected delegates that we preferred other candidates to Mr. Douglas. But it is attempted to find in the large vote received by him a reason—to some a conclusive reason—why we should have abandoned our favorites and gone for Mr. D. Under ordinary circumstances there would be great, if not conclusive, force in this view of the case, and I do not hesitate to say to you, that with auspicious surroundings, and where the alternatives involved only a choice of men, with about equal chances of success at the polls, it would have influenced my action to no considerable degree; but to my mind the surroundings utterly forbade that we should go for Mr. Douglas. As the case then stood, his nomination could have resulted only in utter defeat to himself and the party. You must keep in mind the fact that we did not ballot for a candidate at all until the delegates from eight States and the half of the delegation from Delaware had retired from the Convention, on the ground that they could not stand by the platform of principles as then adopted. Had the Pennsylvania and other delegations yielded at this juncture and nominated Mr. Douglas, everybody knows that the seceding States would forthwith have nominated a Southern candidate, and probably called a Convention of all the Southern States to have ratified that nomination; and thus, sir, the Democratic party, that glorious old organization which has done so much to advance the prosperity of our great country, and vindicate the principles of our Republican system of government, would have been shattered into fragments and prostrated probably forever. Whatever I might have done under other circumstances, I thought it a duty, an imperative duty, to the Democratic party and the country, to stand out against the nomination of Mr. Douglas as things then stood.—Surely the friends of Mr. D. do not seek to nominate him for the glory of the nomination alone. I take it they desire to see him made President; and in my judgment no act could have more completely foreclosed all his chances at this time than to have nominated him in a divided Convention. For myself I preferred to look rather to the harmony and success of the party than to the nomination of any favorite candidate.

Now, sir, it is no more than just to say that the aggregate vote as recorded in the Convention in favor of Mr. Douglas did not truly reflect the individual preferences of its members; nor did it reflect the choice of the States, had all the delegations voted as a unit. Under neither rule could Mr. D. have received half the votes of the Convention. His large vote was, therefore, in some measure, fictitious. On the rule of voting per capita, he would have received from 125 to 128 votes, and by delegations from 130 to 140. This is the most liberal count that can be truthfully made for him. In the New York delegation alone, there were fifteen or sixteen delegates who preferred other candidates, and so voted in their caucus meetings, and there were a number in Ohio and Indiana whose individual preferences were not for Mr. D. Yet all of these votes were forced to him by the new rule adopted by the Convention. Now, sir, I will be frank enough to confess to you that had the large vote for Mr. Douglas resulted to him under the old rule that prevailed at Baltimore and Cincinnati, I should not think it generous to make this point; but I make it because the rule was changed; and it was the *change of the rule*, and *not the individual desire* of the delegates that gave Mr. D. a majority of votes in the Convention. The Cincinnati rule allowed the majority of each delegation to determine how the vote of the State should be cast—whether as a unit or as the individual delegates preferred. The Charleston rule so far changed this law as to take the power from the majority of the several delegations, if not instructed, and gives the minority equal right with the majority. Hence where, as in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, there was a large minority for Mr. Douglas, they were permitted to vote as they individually preferred; but where required to vote as a unit, he received the entire number by the force of a majority. Everybody who was at Charleston knows that the friends of Mr. D. greatly rejoiced at the adoption of this rule, and regarded it as a strong point in his favor, as I am sure I did. I am not mistaken about the two rules, for I have read them both within an hour so that I might state the difference correctly.

Nor will it do in presenting this case fairly and impartially to overlook the fact that the fifteen Southern States and the two Pacific States—all that are counted certain for the Democratic nominee—except a minority in Missouri and Maryland, and two or three scattering delegates elsewhere in the South, were against the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and differed with his friends as to the platform of principles; as did a majority of the delegations in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, two of the hopeful Northern States, leaving Mr. D.'s entire vote in States admittedly Republican, with the exception of Indiana and Illinois. It is thus seen how necessary it was to keep the States intact that were against Mr. D., for without them, and all of them, our chances of election are almost hopeless.

Under all the circumstances we united with the majority of the Convention in favor of the adjournment to Baltimore, hoping that better counsels might prevail; that the party might become united, and a nominee be selected with whom we could defeat the Black Republican party.

I do not care to notice what has been said about misunderstandings in our delegation. These things are very common on such occasions. Nor do I think we had more than the usual manifestation of feeling. I must say, however, that the allegation that the attempt of the majority to instruct Mr. Wright as a member of the committee on the platform was a "trick," is utterly unwarranted. Mr. Wright had very frankly and repeatedly declared that he would obey the will of the majority of the delegation on that subject; and certainly no more formal or imposing way of expressing that desire could be devised than that of each delegate over his proper signature expressing that desire. That was all that was done—That mode was adopted because of the necessity for prompt action, and the difficulty of getting the entire delegation together. I certainly knew of no other reason for that course or any intended indignity to Mr. Wright. But this is of small moment.

I am not for a slave code, and never have been; and nothing I have recently said or done could warrant any such conclusion. I have no patience with men who will not distinguish between an attempt by Congress to establish and maintain the institution of slavery in a Territory, and the duty of maintaining the constitutional rights of citizens and protecting property. The vote in the Senate on Friday last ought to be conclusive on this point. The fifth resolution in the series proposed by Mr. Davis, in which some affect to find the principles of a slave code, was adopted by a vote of thirty-five yeas to two nays; even the Republicans being unwilling to vote against a declaration that it is the duty of the government to maintain the rights of property in the Territories, whilst Mr. Brown's resolution, which avowed the doctrine of a slave code, received but three votes.

As for the tariff, I know the wishes of my constituents on that subject; and I shall labor diligently, in season and out of season, with every proper means in my power to carry out their will; and failing to get all they desire, I shall endeavor to secure the best measure possible. Very truly, your obed't serv't,

WM. BIGLER.

D. W. MOORE, Esq., Phila.

**Taking a Man to Pieces.**

Captain Evans was an old naval veteran of sixty-seven; he had lost an arm and an eye, years and years before, at Navarino, which last action settled his understanding, both legs being carried away by a chain shot. Cork legs were coming into fashion. Captain Evans had a pair of the first quality made for himself; he had also a false arm and hand; in the latter he could screw a fork, as occasion required, and being gloved, the deficiency was not easily perceived. As increasing years rendered him in firm, his valets took advantage of him, so he wrote to his brother, a Somersetshire Squire, to send him up some tenant's son for a body servant—"No matter how stupid, if honest and faithful," he wrote.

His brother was absent, and sent to his steward to select a lad. This the steward did, but merely mentioned that Captain Evans was infirm, not apprising the lumpkin of his new master's deficiencies, and sent him to London at once, where the Captain lived.

At ten at night he arrived, and was immediately shown to Captain Evans' sitting room.

"Well, John, my rascally valet is absent again, without leave; help me to bed, as it is late, and then you can go down to your supper."

Adjourning to the bed room, the old gentleman said:

"John, unscrew my leg."

"Zur?" said John.

"Unscrew my leg, this way, see."

John did so, tremblingly.

"John, unscrew my other leg."

"Zur?" said John.

"Unscrew the other leg, sir."

John did so, now in a state of bewilderment.

"John, unscrew this arm."

Trembling still more, to the Captain's great amusement, he obeyed.

"John, put this eye on the table."

John took it as if it would have bitten him.

"No, John—no, I won't take the other eye out—lift me into bed."

This done, the waggish Captain continued, "John, beat up the pillow, it is not comfortable."

This was done.

"Beat it up again, sir; it is quite hard."

Again John shook up the pillow.

"That won't do, John; I can't get my head comfortable. John, unscrew my head."

"No, by thunder, I'll unscrew no more," and John fled from the room to the kitchen, swearing his master was the devil, taking himself to pieces like a clock.

*Puritanical Political Piety.*—On Lord's Day week, the pastor of the Unitarian Church in Concord, Mass., announced from the pulpit the nomination of Lincoln. In the evening, a Black Republican ratification meeting was held in the vestry of the church. Sanborn, the martyr of Concord, made an Abolition speech, and sundry other brethren offered prayers and made speeches.—*Phila. Argus.*

*The Tail of Know Nothingism Still Alive.*—The American party in Baltimore, which is made up principally of "Plug Uglies," "Blood Tubs" and "Rosebuds," has determined, as we learn from an edict issued by the "Superior Council," to maintain its political organization in the municipal election next fall.

*The Middle Age.*—The unwillingness of persons above forty, to remember facts and persons with which and whom they were familiar years, has been happily called by a wit, "the darkness of the middle ages."

# THE COMPILER.

E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1860.


FOR GOVERNOR,

## HON. HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS:

Hon. George M. Keim, Hon. Richard Vaux.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | Frederick A. Server. | 14. | Isaac Rockhow. |
| 2. | Wm. C. Patterson, | 15. | Geo. D. Jackson. |
| 3. | Jos. Crockett, Jr., | 16. | John A. Ahl, |
| 4. | John G. Brenner, | 17. | Joel B. Danner. |
| 5. | G. W. Jacoby, | 18. | J. R. Crawford. |
| 6. | Chas. Kelley, | 19. | H. N. Lee. |
| 7. | Oliver P. James, | 20. | Josh. B. Howell. |
| 8. | David Schall, | 21. | N. B. Fetterman. |
| 9. | Joel Leitner, | 22. | Samuel Marshall. |
| 10. | S. S. Barbour. | 23. | Wm Bock. |
| 11. | Thos. H. Walker. | 24 | B D Hamlin. |
| 12. | S. S. Winchester, | 25. | Gaylord Church. |
| 13. | Jos. Laubach, | | |

### The Japanese.

☞The Japanese Ambassadors were received at Baltimore on Friday last, and, of course, a grand display was had on the occasion. The military were out in strong force, as was the Fire Department. The Embassy was received at Camden Station at 10 o'clock, from which they were escorted (they being seated in open barouches,) to the Maryland Institute, where the formal reception took place. Mayor Swan made a speech of welcome, which was replied to briefly by the chief of the Embassy. The line of march was then resumed, and continued through the principal streets, to the Gilmor House, where quarters had been provided for the guests. At 6 o'clock the steam fire engines made a highly successful display of their powers in Monument Square, and at night a beautiful exhibition of fire works was witnessed—both attracting thousands of people, perfectly jamming the Square and the avenues leading to it. The ovation was, altogether, creditable to Baltimore, and seemed to afford much pleasure to the Japanese—of whom there were about seventy. Nearly forty ladies and gentlemen of this place visited the city for the purpose of having a sight at these peculiar people.

### Humbug Won't Do.

Three years ago the Republican party tried to force David Wilmot, a notorious renegade and free-trade Democrat, upon the people of Pennsylvania, for Governor, but her yeomanry could not be seduced, and he was defeated by an immense vote. Again, this year, the same game is attempted, to force Hannibal Hamlin, also a renegade Democrat, and a notorious free-trader, into the Vice President's chair, so that by his casting vote, if necessary, he can defeat tariff bills. Queer, isn't it, whenever a free-trade Democrat turns renegade he is instantly rewarded. Will the tariff-men of this region swallow such deception? We shall see.

☞The adjourned National Democratic Convention will assemble at Baltimore on Monday next, the 18th inst. It will attract an immense concourse of Democrats from all parts of the United States.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in speaking of the approaching session at Baltimore, remarks:—"A conciliatory spirit would soon lead to conciliatory action. The New York, otherwise called the Tennessee resolution, would probably be accepted by the South in regard to the Territories, and ought to be accepted by the North.—Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for President, and Dickinson or Seymour, of New York, for Vice President, would satisfy the whole Democratic party of the country apart from personal preferences for other candidates. So would Seymour or Dickinson for President, and Breckinridge, or some other moderate Southern man, for Vice President. Why cannot some such compromise be adopted? Why should men of the same political faith, who have a common foe to contend with, exhaust their energies upon each other?"

Mr. Seymour declines the nomination for the Presidency, which may better Mr. Dickinson's chances.

☞The Black Republican presses are already on the defensive. The weak points of their candidates, Lincoln and Hamlin, are beginning to be made apparent, to the no small annoyance of the journals in question. The *Star* appears to be one of the most sensitive among them. They may try to prove their candidates great men, but to effect their purpose will require more time than they shall have at command before the November election. In the meantime we shall keep our readers posted as to the real character and aims and doings of the sectional opposition.

☞A gentleman of Chicago, well posted in the political affairs of the country, offered to bet $5,000 on the evening of the nominations that Lincoln could not carry ten States, and this right in the face of the men who so warmly urged his nomination, but no one was willing to take the bet.

☞During a storm at Ottawa, Illinois, the other day, two boys named Peter Kelley and Alfred Collins, were killed by lightning striking the tree under which they had taken shelter.—Two others were slightly injured.

### The Two Candidates for Governor—The Contrast.

There is a marked contrast just now, says the *York Gazette*, between the doings of the two candidates for Governor of Pennsylvania. Gen. Foster, the Democratic candidate, visited Washington and used his influence to secure the passage of the tariff bill through the United States Senate, a measure that will have a tendency to promote the interests of Pennsylvania, and especially of the working classes; whilst his competitor, Col. Curtin, is now speaking at Republican ratification meetings, advocating doctrines that must bring the different sections of the country in antagonism to each other, which as experience has already shown, is highly detrimental to the industrial interests, not only of Pennsylvania, but of Northern States generally. In short, Gen. Foster is advocating the passage of the tariff bill and the interests of the *white* people of Pennsylvania; Col. Curtin is stumping it in Pennsylvania in behalf of niggerism and the "Nigger." This is the contrast between the doings of the Democratic and the Republican candidates for Governor of Pennsylvania, just at this time!

### A Baseless Charge.

The Republican journals of this State are parading a bit of testimony said to have been given before the Covode Committee by Cornelius Wendell as tending to prove corruption upon Mr. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor. It is said that among the items of Mr. Wendell's bank book for 1858 a charge was discovered of $250 to "Foster, of Pennsylvania," and that when Mr. Wendell was pressed, he admitted that he knew no other Foster than the Democratic candidate for Governor. This is the slender basis upon which the charge of corruption is founded. It can be readily answered—

In the first place, the entry of such an item on Mr. Wendell's book is no evidence that Mr. Foster ever received the money. Mr. Wendell has made so many wild and inconsistent statements, that this equivocal testimony should be accepted with great caution.

In the second place, admitting that Mr. Foster received the money, there is no evidence to show that it was applied to corrupt uses. The sterling character of the man and the smallness of the sum, are *prima facie* evidence that it was not. The idea that Mr. Foster intended to corrupt the voters of his district and procure his election to Congress with $250 is simply absurd. If the money was placed in his hands it was applied to the ordinary and legitimate expenses of the campaign. We have no doubt that Mr. Covode spent double this sum out of his own purse, which is a great deal longer than General Foster's, in order to secure his election to Congress in 1858, and has disbursed for political purposes, much more than $250—received from others. The character of General Foster as an honest man, challenges the scrutiny of his enemies, and may at any time be placed in favorable comparison with that of John Covode or Andrew G. Curtin.

If General Foster's enemies intend to attack his character they must furnish other evidence than that derived from insinuations and inferences.—*Patriot & Union.*

### The Irrepressible Conflict.

The testimony of the Albany *Evening Journal* (Thurlow Weed's paper) in regard to the peculiar stripe of Abram Lincoln's politics is presumed to be disinterested, and therefore is of some value. Says that paper:

"Conservatism, in its modern and odious sense, has no representative in Mr. Lincoln. His war against injustice, inhumanity and slavery is of the 'irrepressible' sort, and he has no sympathy with those who would whisper epithets against oppression in any form. If he be a rough diamond he is a sound one. He holds time-servers and cowards in contempt, and would as soon 'cotton' to a pickpocket as to a 'doughface.'—This is his attitude now. If he be as wise as he is thorough, he will permit no timid friend to swerve him from his position, and will 'take no step backward' to conciliate those 'whose touch is death.'"

### Honest for Once!

We find the following in the published proceedings of the Chicago Convention. After the report on Platform, in the discussion which took place, Judge Jessup, of Pa., arose and said:

"I desire to amend a verbal mistake in the name of the party. It is printed in the resolution, 'National Republican Party.' I wish to strike out the word '*National*,' as that is not the name by which the party is properly known." The correction was made.

True for you, Judge Jessup. "National" is not a term that properly belongs to the Republican party in any sense. We are glad to see you have the straightforwardness to perceive and acknowledge its sectional character.

*All "Ham."*—The Republican ticket is exceedingly appropriate—true to its design. Devoted to the interests of Ham's descendants, it begins and ends with its index fingers pointing to the colored race; thus:—*Abraham* and *Ham*-lin!

☞"O, Willie, we have missed you," is the song the disconsolate Sewardites sing when they take their harps down from the willows, and attempt to keep step to the music of Old Abe Lincoln.

☞Fred. Douglas's paper is out for Lincoln! This is according to the fitness of things

### How They Were Made.

The country was somewhat astonished that delegates were reported present at the Republican Convention from several southern States—Texas among the number. An exchange gives the following history of this pretended Texan delegation: It was "got up" at Grand Haven, Michigan. The names of the delegates, as they appeared in the published list, were Dunbar Henderson, James Scott, J. Strauss, G. Gitch, delegates at large; B. J. Garrison, William Seagrist, M. T. E. Chandler, A. J. Yoakum, district delegates—not one of whom was ever within a thousand miles of Texas. Dunbar Henderson is none other than Don C. Henderson, the editor of a Republican paper at Allegan, Mich.; James Scott is James P. Scott, the Republican County Clerk of Ottawa county; J. Strauss is the keeper of a small beer saloon in the village of Grand Haven; M. T. E. Chandler *is a resident of Canada East, and is not now and never was a citizen of the United States*; but at the time the movement was started he was on a visit to some friends in Grand Haven. The others, we believe, did not attend the Convention, but all of them are residents of Grand Haven and its immediate vicinity. *Henderson was one of the Secretaries of the Convention, and Chandler, the British subject, was one of the Vice Presidents.* This is all very appropriate—the Constitution which John Brown attempted to establish at Harper's Ferry, was a Canadian product, also!

### New Haven Forever!

The literary emporium has again covered itself with glory. All the city officers are Democrats, by majorities varying from 960 to 785. The vote for Mayor stood as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| HERMANNS M. WELCH, Dem., | 2,670 |
| WILLIS BRISTOL, Opp., | 1,710 |
| Democratic majority, | 960 |

Both Boards of the City Councils are redeemed, notwithstanding the iniquitous Gerrymandering of the Wards by a Republican Legislature. That is to say, three Wards, the 3d, 4th and 5th, have elected Democratic members, and the other three Wards Republican members; the casting vote of the Mayor making a Democratic majority "sufficient for all practical purposes."

☞Mr. Cooper, Democrat, has been ousted from his seat, in the House of Representatives, and Mr. Howard, Republican, of the Detroit district, Michigan, given his place, by almost a strict party vote, some half dozen Know Nothings voting with the Republicans.

☞Under the title of "Destroy his Fangs," the Detroit Daily Tribune, a Republican journal of Michigan, thus discourses:

"If ever any man deserved the condemnation and abandonment of those who nourished him into life, and thus gave him position and influence, in our opinion that man is Horace Greeley of the New York Tribune. His base, ungrateful desertion of Mr. Seward and his friends—his mean and contemptible resorts, before and at the Chicago convention, to defeat the nomination of Mr. Seward and his friends—deserves the execration of every true Republican who regards honor and gratitude as virtues, and dishonor and ingratitude as base and contemptible. His fangs and power for evil should be destroyed, and we hope every Republican will help do it. Cut him off!"

*Why Lincoln was Nominated.*—GEO. A. COFFEY, one of the Pennsylvania delegates to the Chicago Convention, on his return to Philadelphia, in giving an account of the convention, said:

"Private consultations were held by the delegates from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois and Indiana, and an interchange of opinion revealed this fact, that in ORDER TO DEFEAT THE NOMINATION OF MR. SEWARD, these four States should rally upon Lincoln."

So, the nomination of ABE was not because of his honesty or his rails, but for the purpose of defeating SEWARD.

*How to Save the Union and the Constitution.*—The New York Tribune, in answer to Mr. Toombs's declaration that "the greatest danger of the South is that the Union will survive the Constitution," proclaims that the true way to save both together is, *by electing Lincoln and Hamlin!* This remedy is about equal to cutting a hole in a leaky ship to let the water *out*.—*Norfolk Argus.*

☞The "Democracy" sneer at ABRAHAM LINCOLN as a "rail splitter."—*Gazette.*

No they don't! They only sneer at a set of jackasses who go round in the hot sun with rails on their backs, thinking they thereby glorify a man who followed the reputable and honest business of splitting rails. It is not the man who split the rails, but the fools who have suddenly become rail worshippers, that they sneer at.—*Erie Observer.*

☞The report is that while Mr. Lincoln is a tariff man, Mr. Hamlin is a free trader. Such an incongruity between candidates on the same ticket is consistent with Republicanism, though with nothing else.

☞Seward's term in the Senate expires March 4th, 1861. His most bitter enemy, Horace Greeley, proposes to step into the place. Henry J. Raymond, according to Greeley, is the latter's competitor.

☞Gen. Webb predicts that the Tribune circulation will diminish 80 per cent. in consequence of the Greeley and Seward feud.

### The Covode Committee.

**Startling Disclosures, Showing that John Covode and his Associates refuse to Investigate Charges of Republican Corruption!**

On Friday week a scene occurred in the United States House of Representatives which will arrest the attention of the whole nation. The majority of the Covode Committee have been caught in an ugly trap; and their conduct in refusing to allow the Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, to summon witnesses to prove corruption on the part of the Republican leaders, will excite feelings of contempt and indignation wherever the record is made public. *They* talk about official corruption!—When Defrees, their own candidate for Printer, solemnly testified before the Committee, that he had pledged the Republican Caucus to give one half of the proceeds of the office for electioneering purposes, and "upon this hint" he was nominated and voted for by immaculate Republicans! We now ask our readers to examine the following proceedings in Congress—they need no comment—they speak for themselves—and show that Mr. John Covode refuses to dance to his own music!

On Friday last, June 1st, Mr. Warren Winslow, (Dem.) of North Carolina, rising to a question of privilege, caused to be read certain extracts from the journal of the Covode investigating committee, of which he is a member, by which it appeared that he desires to subpœna certain citizens of Luzerne county, Penna.

To this Mr. Covode interposed that he had in his possession the names of a hundred persons as witnesses, but, as in every instance, they had no direct connection with the Government, he declined to summon them.

It appeared further from the record that Mr. Winslow applied for these witnesses in April, but they had never been summoned. He had been informed, on authority said to be reliable, and not by annonymous letters, that large sums of money had been used to secure the election of Mr. Scranton to the House.

Mr. Covode to this replied that he would vote to subpœna Mr. Winslow's witnesses, if that gentleman could trace back the use of the money to the Government, and as Mr. Scranton was here, he would summon him.

*Mr. Winslow's request was refused by the Committee*, Mr. Winslow and Mr. Robinson of Illinois voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Covode and Train in the negative; as was also Mr. Winslow's request that this matter should be submitted to the House.

At a subsequent period Mr. Winslow wished to subpœna McMullen and several others, of Philadelphia. By them he desired to prove bribery on the part of the officers of the election held in that city in the fall of 1856.

Mr. Covode said he had no objections to subpœna a portion of them, but was unwilling to subject the Government to the expense of summoning them all.

*Mr. Winslow's request, in this instance, was again denied by a tie vote.*

Mr. Winslow then moved to subpœna witnesses from Greensburg and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, understanding that they could prove corruption in Westmoreland county; to which Mr. Covode objected, on the ground that those gentlemen had no connection with the Government.

*This request was also refused.* The record further states that when Mr. Frederick Engle was called to the stand, Mr. Winslow asked whether there was any minute made, and when he had been summoned, and the Clerk of the Committee replied that it was not noted in the minutes.

Mr. Winslow then asked that a copy of so much of the journal as relates to summoning witnesses, be furnished him, which was agreed to.

The above is a summary of the record.

Mr. Houston, (Ala.) asked, as Mr. Winslow desired to have witnesses summoned to prove corruption and fraud in the Westmoreland district, who represents it.

Mr. Winslow replied, "*I believe the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Covode.*" [Laughter.]

Let the record go forth, that the Republican Committee has refused to investigate the charges directly made against their own *confreres, and particularly against their Chairman, John Covode!* So says the York Gazette.

*Lincoln in New York.*—The Utica *Telegraph* states that some one in that city asked Senator Seward what he would say in Washington as to the probable result of the election in that State. "I will put Lincoln's majority at 70,000," said he. "That's pretty high," said some one in the crowd, "how do you figure it?" "Why, Michael McQuade said I would certainly have 50,000 in this State if nominated, and Greeley asserted that anybody else could get 20,000 more than I; therefore, Lincoln must receive 70,000."

☞It appears that Mr. Lincoln, the Republican nominee, is not only noted for "splitting fence rails and mauling Democrats," but also for voting against the Mexican war, and against granting 160 acres of land to the volunteers who participated in that brilliant military campaign.

☞Wonderful fact! The number of letters in the names of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President, is the same in each. We have this wonderful fact from a Republican paper of undoubted veracity.—Wonders will never cease!

☞Mrs. Jane Swisshelm of the St. Cloud (Minn.) Visitor thus "does up" the late prize fight: They rattled their "fives;" they "milled and milled," and plenty of dirty "claret" they spilled; but the thing was a failure, for neither was killed.

*Adjournment of Congress.*—The Senate on Thursday adopted the resolution from the House proposing that Congress adjourn on the 18th inst.

### The Record of Abraham Lincoln.

*He takes sides against his country at War!* The Washington *Constitution* thus discourses upon the Congressional history of Abraham Lincoln:

On the other hand, what do we discover this chosen leader and idol of the Black Republicans about? We will, to-day, only present one specimen of his prowess. We refer to his unpatriotic and anti-American speech in January, 1848; denunciatory of President Polk, and against the Mexican war.—Congress had been in session several weeks. The opposition to the Democratic party by their numbers had the control and management of business.—The votes of the Democratic members, however, show that they struggled hard to further the public business by referring the President's message to the proper standing committees, so that bills might be brought in according with or against its recommendations, and that Congress might at last go to work. The opposition, to whom Mr. Lincoln belonged, refused this. He and his confederates told the country, in effect, that if they got into power they would stop the war; that it was a wicked, unconstitutional war; and that the Democratic party ought to be overthrown for sustaining it, and they (the opposition) put into power! In reality they had the power *in the House of Representatives*. But did they come forward with a single tangible proposition? Not one. Some, indeed, would vote one day that our glorious troops ought to be withdrawn, that the war was "unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced by the President of the United States;" but another portion dared not take this bold stand, for fear of the indignation of the people, although willing enough to embarrass the democratic Administration of that day.—Therefore, they chose to sit still and do nothing. Truly did a patriotic Democrat of the time, characterize their factious conduct:

"If," he exclaimed, "you go for stopping the war, for bringing back our troops, then say so! The result cannot be more humiliating to the pride and glory of the country than it will be to sit still and do nothing. As long as you sit here *refusing supplies*, and voting that the war is 'unnecessary and unconstitutional,' whatever may be your *motives* for such a vote, *its effect is to afford 'aid and comfort' to the enemy!*"

Here, then, is the first part of the congressional record of the Black Republican candidate for the presidency; and it is a clue to his whole political character. We find him *taking sides against his own country, when engaged in a foreign war!*

### Hamlin's Record.

*Hannibal Hamlin* was a member of the Democratic Convention in 1848, which nominated Lewis Cass; in that convention he voted against a protective tariff; in that convention he opposed a system of internal improvements; in that convention he favored the Mexican war; now he professes to favor a tariff; how he is a candidate on the same ticket with Lincoln, who denounced the Mexican war as "unjust and unconstitutional." In the Baltimore Convention of 1848, he voted in favor of a resolution that declared that all the efforts of the Abolitionists, and others, made to induce Congress to interfere with the question of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

He is now a candidate of a party whose cardinal doctrine is to induce Congress to interfere with the question of slavery—a party built up solely and exclusively on this sectional basis—a party which derives its sustenance and support altogether from denouncing and villifying the Southern States and the institutions of slavery.

In the Senate, a few days since, the Homestead Bill being upon its passage, Hannibal Hamlin was among the eight who voted against it.

A prominent plank in the platform adopted by the Convention which nominated him for Vice President demands of Congress the passage of a complete and satisfactory Homestead measure.

Thus much for the record of Hannibal Hamlin. Comment is unnecessary. Consistency is not a necessary element in a Republican candidate's principles. —*Pittsburg Post.*

### Ingratitude of the Pennsylvania Delegates.

A letter in the *Press* from Chicago, reveals a secret in regard to the means used by the Black Republicans of Philadelphia at the late spring election. It says:

"It was generally admitted that had Pennsylvania come out here with a candidate, and steadfastly adhered to him, the nomination would have been yielded to her, but her delegation was so divided, and there were so many conflicting interests in it, that it exerted very little influence. There was only one bond of union between the Cameron men, the Curtin men, and the straight-out Americans, comprising in part the People's party, and largely represented here in the Young Men's People's Party Club of Philadelphia, and that was opposition to Seward. The friends of the latter are particularly indignant at this, and charge that it is cold ingratitude in return for the material aid furnished by Mr. Seward's representative man, Thurlow Weed, who they say, sent Col. M'Clure, the chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, $500, to aid in carrying the late spring election in Philadelphia. Besides, Pennsylvania might have had the Vice Presidency, for there was a general disposition on the part of the Convention to place John Hickman in nomination for that office, but when his name was proposed in a meeting of the delegation, the Cameron men cried "no," "no," and went for Governor Reeder, to show the Convention that Hickman was not their choice."

*Manumission of Slaves.*—The law prohibiting the manumission of slaves in Maryland went into operation on the 1st of June. In view of this fact no less than one hundred and thirty-six slaves have been manumitted in Frederick county alone, since the 1st of March, when the law was passed.

## LOCAL NEWS.

HAIL.—The region was visited by a heavy fall of hail on Monday evening last. It was preceded for some moments by a rumbling, or, rather, *rattling* sound; and when the hail did come, they were of unusual size, a considerable proportion of them nearly, if not quite, as large as a hen's egg. They fell for several minutes, whitening the ground. The grain fields, the gardens, and the trees, suffered to some extent, but the damage was not of a serious character, so far as we have learned. Had there been much of a storm, immense destruction would have followed. The hail were larger than any we ever before saw. It is said some of them measured upwards of six inches in circumference.

THE EIGHTH CENSUS.—The Assistant Marshals are now at work taking the eighth decennial census of the United States. It being designed that the labor shall be completed early in the coming month. The questions which these officers are required to ask of citizens are numerous, but in view of the importance of the information to be elicited they should all be answered readily and with precision. To some it may seem an unnecessary investigation of private affairs, but it should be recollected that the individual statistics never come before the public, but only aid in making up the great aggregates, which will be collated in tabular forms.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HANOVER RAILROAD.—It is our painful duty to record this week the occurrence on last Monday morning of a terrible accident on the Hanover Branch Railroad, by which Mr. CHARLES TRONE, a much esteemed young citizen of this Borough, lost his life. It appears that Mr. Trone was proceeding to Baltimore in company with a brother, to witness the display in honor of the Japanese Embassy, and imprudently got upon the platform of the car, and then probably upon the steps, where it is supposed he leaned over to view the length of the train or to see some object near the track, when, becoming dizzy or slipping or missing his hold from some other cause, he was hurled from the car with great violence and alighted on his head. This occurred near "Thoman's Dump," the name of a stony locality about four miles from Hanover. The accident was discovered almost immediately and orders given for the reversal of the train, which at the time was running with great velocity and had passed over near a mile of the track before its progress could be checked. As soon as possible it was backed to the place of accident and the unfortunate young man taken aboard to be conveyed to Jefferson Station. He was dreadfully bruised and mangled about the head and face, and when found was unconscious, and to all appearance dead. At the Station he was kindly cared for, and Drs. Eckert and Smith summoned from Hanover to his assistance. These gentlemen, accompanied by Dr. Charles Barnitz, proceeded to Jefferson by the next train, and after such examination of the patient as it was possible to have, under the circumstances, ordered his removal. He was accordingly brought home at four o'clock and taken to his mother's residence on York street, where the physicians in attendance were enabled to ascertain the extent of his injuries, and to discover that the case was utterly beyond human aid. He lived until two o'clock, Tuesday morning, when death came to his relief. Whilst writing this we are informed by a friend who was with the train on Monday morning, that until the arrival at Jefferson of Drs. Eckert and Smith, the case was taken charge of by a skillful physician of that vicinity—the name we have been unable to learn—who did for him all that was possible. Deceased was about twenty-four years of age and leaves a widowed mother, with other near relatives. His remains were interred on Wednesday morning in Mount Olivet Cemetery, whither they were accompanied by the members of the Hanover Infantry with their Band, and a large number of sorrowing friends. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Zieber, who delivered a feeling discourse on the solemn occasion, from 1st Samuel, 20th chapter and 3d verse, "But truly as the Lord liveth, and as thy soul liveth, there is but a step between me and death."—*Hanover Spectator.*

THE WAYNESBORO' ENCAMPMENT.—There were seven companies at the Waynesboro' Encampment week before last, numbering about three hundred men, officers and musicians, viz:—The Union Horse Guards, from Mercersburg, Capt. Thomas McAfee; Light Infantry, from Greencastle, Capt. J. B. Strickler; Chamber's Artillery, from Chambersburg, Capt. P. B. Housum; St. Thoms Artillery, from St. Thomas, Capt. James G. Elder; National Blues, from Mechanicstown, Capt. F. B. Zinn; Washington Blues, from Fannetsburg, Capt. John H. Walker; and Wayne Rifles, from Waynesboro', Capt. W. B. Cronse. The town of Waynesboro' was thronged with strangers, including a number from this county, during the continuance of the Encampment.

COMMUNICATED.

HAIL STORM.—*To the Editor of the Compiler:* Dear Sir:—We were visited about 5 o'clock on Monday evening last, (3d inst.,) after various evolutions of the clouds and the usual indications of an approaching tempest, associated with lightning and thunder, with two showers of hail and rain, which lasted about an hour, with an interval of some twenty minutes asunder. The second shower of hail—the largest of which were of the size of hulled walnuts—nearly covered the ground, accompanied by a very heavy shower of rain. The first shower of hail were the largest I ever saw, as I picked up after the shower several pieces two inches and a half broad but not quite so thick; and saw one piece fall upon the roof of a building larger than a tea-cup, which bounded off some twenty feet from the building upon the turnpike, breaking into fragments, some of which appeared to be the size of hen eggs at a distance of sixty yards. This was distinctly seen, as there were not many pieces falling at the time and near the beginning of the shower. Many other pieces of nearly similar size had been seen by others during the first shower. Wherever the grass and grain were of luxuriant growth it now lies prostrate upon the ground. The grain is somewhat injured, as the straw is considerably broken in the fields in various places; but the grain which stood erect the hail did not appear to injure very much. The damage is not very considerable, yet it will be felt by every farmer, more or less, in our vicinity. W.

Cashtown, June 6, 1860.

☞JACOB WERT, Esq., has been unanimously elected President of the Hanover Mutual Fire Insurance Company, in place of Mr. GEORGE THOMAS, resigned.

☞Speaking of Hamlin, the *Boston Courier* says: "He was supported for Governor in Maine, by all the extreme advocates of the Maine law. He made it for the interest of the Maine law men to support him, and so they *did*."

☞The municipal contest in Washington city, on Monday last, resulted in the re-election of Mr. Emmart, Democrat and Anti-Know Nothing.

### Awful Tornado in Iowa and Illinois.. Great Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

CHICAGO, June 4.—A terrible tornado swept over Eastern Iowa and Northern Illinois last night, which has caused more destruction of life and property, especially at Clinton, Iowa, than any similar visitation remembered. The towns of Camanche, Iowa, and Allany, Illinois, were completely demolished. In the former thirty dead bodies have already been discovered, and there were still a number under the ruins of demolished buildings. In Allany some five or six bodies have been found, and there are some fifty persons wounded—some seriously. No list of the victims has been received.

The destruction was equally great at Morrison, Illinois. Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Dorr, George Renorth and a boy named Barnum, were killed; and Thomas Digby, Benj. Lathe and wife, Wm. Richmond and Hiram Mann were severely injured.

At Lynden several persons were killed and fifteen persons in the vicinity were badly injured.

The storm passed two miles north of Amboy, and it is reported that over ten persons were killed there and a number badly injured. Mrs. Moss and a child named Billsby were injured, also a daughter of Mr. Sackett, a boy named Northway and Mrs. Wright.

The course of the tornado was almost due east from the Mississippi and Rock rivers. There is scarcely a house or barn in a direct track of half a mile in width left standing. The total loss of life cannot be less than sixty. The loss of property of course has not been ascertained, but must be very large.

A public meeting of the citizens of Fulton have resolved to furnish the sufferers with homes and assistance.

*A Sad Case of Abduction.*—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, one of the police of the Fifth Ward, found a girl about 17 years of age, in South Second street, who was crying bitterly, and took her to the Station House. During the day she was brought to the Mayor's Office, when she told the following sad tale:—She had previously resided with her father about four miles from New Orleans, La., and attended school. Some months since a man was engaged as a farm hand by her father, and was in the habit of taking her to school with a horse and carriage. He availed himself of the opportunities afforded during these drives, to initiate himself into her good graces and won her affections. Things went all right for some time, when finally he induced her to take $100 from her father, and secure her clothing, for the purpose of leaving home with him, he promising to bring her to this city and marry her. After getting possession of the money he started with the poor girl, and about two weeks since affected her ruin. On their arrival in this city, he pawned all her clothing, among which were some very valuable dresses, pocketed the money, and then eloped, leaving her penniless in the public streets, in which condition she was found.

The Mayor endeavored to get the girl to make an affidavit against the monster who had consummated her ruin, but she peremptorily refused doing so, expressing still a warm attachment for him. The poor creature was sent to the House of Refuge until her parents can be informed of her whereabouts.—*Phila. Argus.*

*A Dangerous Plaything.*—A little daughter of Mr. McDaniels, in Mason county, Va., three years old, a few mornings since ran into the yard of the house, highly delighted with a pretty plaything it had found, and was taking it to show to her mother. The mother was astonished to find it a large copper-head snake! The child had one hand just below the neck, and the other about the middle, and the forked tongue of the poisonous creature was projecting from his mouth in a most venomous manner. The mother was almost frightened to death, and our informant says she has not got over it yet. A member of the family immediately ran to the child, and after some difficulty succeeded in rescuing it from its perilous situation without being bitten.

*Lady Byron Dead.*—The English papers announce the death of Lord Byron's widow, at the age of 66 years. This lady, who was born in 1794, was the only daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Milbank Noel, Bart., by the sister and co-heir of the second Viscount and ninth Baron Wentworth. On the death of the other co-heir, Lord Scarsdale, 1856, she succeeded to the barony of Wentworth by writ, the viscounty becoming extinct. She was married to the great poet in 1815, but the union, as is well known, was a most unhappy one for both the husband and wife. Their only child, Ada, was married to Lord Lovelace, and died in 1852.—Lady Byron survived her husband 30 years.

*A Valuable Log.*—Recently the administrators of one Elisha Harris, deceased, late a resident of Luzerne county, Pa., offered his effects at public sale, among them an uncouth block of wood, supposed to be part of a cheese press, and which was purchased for 15 cents, by one David M. Hatmacher. On the morning succeeding the sale, the purchaser, in a spirit of inquiry "characteristic of the age we live in," split the block open, when he discovered a queer secret door, opened by the pressure of a long rod, and containing bonds, notes and other matters, besides about $2,000 in silver coin. To test the right of ownership in the treasure, an amicable suit for its recovery was instituted in the Common Pleas of Luzerne county, resulting in a verdict for the executors for $1,000.

*American Steam Engines.*—The New York Post very justly says of our iron horses:

Not only have we driven the British completely out of the home market, but for several years we exported locomotives to England, until the manufacturers of that country adopted American ideas in the construction of their machines. We have contended successfully with foreigners in other countries—on the banks of the Nile and the plateaus of South America. Only last summer a victory was won in Chili by an American engine, built at the Roger's works, in Paterson, over an English rival. Such a triumph ought to have given our countrymen a hundred times more satisfaction than that of Heenan over Sayers, yet it scarcely received mention at the time.

## Republican Meeting in York.

One of the greatest failures our borough has ever witnessed in the way of a political meeting, was the one called by the "*People's Party*" of York, on last Thursday night, to organize a Lincoln Club, and ratify the Republican nominations made at Chicago. Posters were displayed conspicuously through the town announcing that the Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, of the Adams and Franklin District, would address the meeting; the call was published in the Republican papers; and a band of martial music was called into requisition to drum up a crowd for the occasion.—After all this effort, the meeting was a perfect failure—not more than twenty-five persons being present, at the Club room, the place announced for the meeting. Mr. McPherson must have been posted by the faithful, for he never made his appearance, and the meeting despondently forsook the Hall and went after him to the Tremont House.

Here, a few more passers-by, out of mere curiosity no doubt, gathered in, and Mr. McPherson proceeded to address the meeting. The speaker labored hard and long to awaken an enthusiasm in the hearts of his despairing and indifferent auditors, but after exhausting the small crowd which remained, as well as himself, in the effort, he retired, doubtless perfectly satisfied that the people of York county are now, as they ever have been in the past, loyal, conservative, and Union loving citizens, who indignantly frown upon sectionalism and the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, whether embodied in Mr. Seward himself, the great leader of the Republicans, or Lincoln, who some one has appropriately designated as simply, "Seward without Seward's brains." How Mr. McPherson spoke as well as he did under the discouraging circumstances, is the greatest wonder. The crowd was not only small, but cold and lifeless. No enthusiasm, whatever, can be awakened in this section of the State in favor of a party, which at Chicago indignantly struck the word NATIONAL from its name and platform.—*Gazette of Tuesday.*

## Not the Negro, but the Locality.

A colored child, living near Keyport, Monmouth county, N. J., died very suddenly a short time since, and a subsequent investigation disclosed the fact that she had been beaten to death by a man named York Applegate, with whom she lived. The child, which was only four years old, had been nearly starved by Applegate because her board was not paid, and on the morning of her death he gave her a horrible beating and went out to his work. A short time after the child was found in bed with a crust of bread in her hand, but cold and stiff in death. One wrist, by which the brute held her while administering chastisement, was broken. If this affair had happened South, the Tribune and the rest of the Republican press would have published whole columns of shrieks and denunciations—but as it is, they only announce the fact and let the matter slide into obscurity as easy as possible. It makes a great difference with these negro-worshipping Republican demagogues where a colored person lives when he is abused. If it is in a free State why it appears to be a matter of no consequence but if it is in a Southern State, what a terrible fuss there is made about it.

"*Who Is He?*"—When the telegraph announced that Abraham Lincoln had been nominated at Chicago, hundreds of Black Republicans asked, "Who is he?" The answer was generally very brief, for all that most of our people knew about him was that he came to this State before our last election to speak, and *charged about $100 for each speech!* He spoke in New York and other States, and charged higher. So our blacks should "go in" for him with zeal, as he "considered their poverty" in fixing the price of his aid to the party that has chosen him for their leader.

*The Japanese and the Christian Religion.*—The Japanese embassy having, a few days ago, been presented with copies of the bible, and invited to attend public worship at the capitol, they have replied through the U. S. Commissioner that but one religion is known and acknowledged by the laws of Japan; that they are forbidden in any manner to take part in or be present at the celebration of any other, and while expressing their acknowledgments for the interest and kind attentions of their American friends, they respectfully decline entering into any conversation or receiving any books of a religious character, or being present at any of the religious solemnities to which they have been or may be invited.

*Our New Minister to Russia.*—The appointment of Hon. John Appleton as minister to Russia, at the present juncture, is regarded as an excellent one.—having been twice a member of the House of Representatives, chief clerk of the Navy Department under George Bancroft, secretary of legation at London, charge d'affaires at Bolivia and at London, and (during the past three years) assistant Secretary of State, really directing our foreign affairs, he is said to be worthy and well qualified to represent us at St. Petersburg. Mr. Buchanan, it will be remembered, was sent there by President Jackson in 1832.

*Reward Offered to Inventors.*—The New Bedford (Mass.) merchants, who are interested in the whale oil, offer $4,500 to inventors for the best stand and portable hand lamps designed for using whale oil. The lamps must be submitted before 30th of August next, and the invention be secured by letters patent.

*A Boy Killed by a Rattlesnake.*—About three weeks ago a lad named Bailey, residing near Sylvan Grove, Dale District, Somerset county, was bitten by a rattlesnake on the arm.—Notwithstanding the free use of antidotes the limb swelled to an immense size, became black and burst; the lad died two days afterwards in great agony.

*Horse Race.*—New York, June 6.—The trot between the horses Flora Temple and George M. Patchen was won by the former—2:21; 2:24 and 2:21½.

*Balloon Ascension.*—The Philadelphia councils, to receive the Japanese visitors, have decided that Mr. Paulin shall make a private balloon ascension, at the expense of the city, to amuse the embassy.

J. M. COOPER, Esq., has severed his connection with the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* as its editor—a position he has ably filled for 13 years.

Answer to last week's Enigma—"Dietrich Knickerbocker." J. R. L.

## Special Notices.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.—This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed: and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

June 11, '60. 1yeow

CUMBERLAND TWP., May 10, 1860.

MESSRS. SHEADS & BUEHLER—*Gentlemen*:—Having purchased and used during the last season, the New Jersey Reaper and Mower, I desire to add my testimony to that already given, as to its value and efficiency as a combined machine. For good work either in grass or grain, I believe it has no superior. Indeed in grass, I unhesitatingly say it is far better than any other machine, and for lightness of draft it is certainly better than any machine I have yet seen. The objection to other machines, that they rest heavily on the horses' necks, is obviated in the "New Jersey," the weight on the horses being little or nothing.

Yours, &c., JOSEPH WALKER.

In addition to the above certificate, we refer the reader to JOHN MUSSELMAN, Esq., of Liberty township, and Mr. JOHN ROSE, of Cumberland township, whose testimony to the efficiency and value of the New Jersey Reaper and Mower will be cheerfully given. S. & B.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are also Agents for the celebrated Kirby Reaper and Mower.

THE PUBLIC BLESSING which is now universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles, costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicines now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 335 Broadway, N. Y., and by S. S. Forney, Agent, Gettysburg. [Feb. 13. 1y*

## MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. Ault, Mr. EPHRAIM M. DEETE, formerly of Bermudian, Adams county, to Miss SARAH KATE SHAW, of St. Thomas, Franklin county.

On the 21st of Feb., in Boone county, Mo., by the Rev. ———, Mr. JOSEPH SCOTT, (formerly of Heidlersburg, Adams county,) to Miss LUCY ANN HUNTER, of Boone co., Mo.

The announcements in our last of the marriage of Mr. LEWIS BRADY to Miss REBECCA COLE, and of Mr. JEROME WILLDERS to Miss MARTHA VERONICA NOEL, were hoaxes, we are now informed—that the names to the letter requesting us to publish said "marriages" were forged. The perpetrator of this foolish act may escape proper punishment; but if he is brought "to face the music," we hope it will teach him sense enough to last the balance of his life.—He certainly lacks it now.

## DIED.

On Wednesday last, in this borough, Mr. CONRAD SNYDER, aged 54 years 9 months and 19 days.

In Pittsburg, on Thursday week, Mr. GEO. ARMOR, formerly of Gettysburg, aged about 60 years.

On the 1st inst., JOHN FRANCIS, son of Stephen Adams, of Emmitsburg, aged 11 days.

On the 8th inst., at Hanover, Mr. DANIEL W. HOFFMAN, aged 50 years 2 months and 11 days.

On the 7th inst., Mrs. SUSANNAH EICHOLTZ. wife of John Eicholtz, of Tyrone township, aged about 26 years.

On the 7th inst., JACOB FRANKLIN, son of Samuel and Sarah Ann Bosserman, of Freedom township, aged 1 year and 20 days.

On the 14th of April, after a short but painful illness of 10 days, of inflammation of the brain, MARY CATHARINE VIRGINIA HIKES, daughter of Alexander and Sarah A. Hikes, aged 6 years 9 months and 10 days.

On Friday week, SARAH JANE, daughter of Mr. Adam Storick, of Straban township, aged 7 years 3 months and 23 days.

On the 5th inst., JOHN WM. SALTZGIVER, of Straban township, aged 31 years 2 months and 13 days.

Communicated.

On the 1st of May last, of brain fever, IDA MAY, infant daughter of Alfred and Mary Ann Miller, aged 4 months and 18 days.

Alas! how changed that lovely flower,
Which bloomed and cheered our hearts;
Fair, fleeting comfort of an hour,
How soon we are called to part.
And shall our bleeding hearts arraign
That God whose ways are love,
Or vainly cherish anxious pain
For her who rests above?

## THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine Flour | 5 25 |
| Rye Flour | 3 50 |
| White Wheat | 1 20 to 1 25 |
| Red Wheat | 1 15 |
| Corn | 60 |
| Rye | 70 |
| Oats | 33 |
| Clover Seed | 3 75 to 4 00 |
| Timothy Seed | 1 50 to 1 75 |
| Flax Seed | 1 20 |
| Barley | 60 |
| Plaser of Paris | 6 25 |
| Plaster ground, per bag | 1 00 |

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour | 5 50 to 5 75 |
| Wheat | 1 31 to 1 60 |
| Rye | 80 to 90 |
| Corn | 69 to 76 |
| Oats | 36 to 42 |
| Clover Seed | 4 50 to 4 75 |
| Timothy Seed | 3 25 to 3 50 |
| Beef Cattle, per hund | 8 00 to 10 25 |
| Hogs, per hund | 7 00 to 8 00 |
| Hay | 12 00 to 15 00 |
| Whiskey | 21 to 22 |
| Guano, Peruvian, per ton | 62 00 |

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, from wagons | 5 00 |
| Do. from stores | 6 00 |
| Wheat | 1 20 to 1 25 |
| Rye | 85 |
| Corn | 56 |
| Oats | 36 |
| Clover Seed | 3 75 |
| Timothy Seed | 2 00 |
| Plaster | 6 25 |

YORK—FRIDAY LAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, from wagons | 5 00 |
| Do. from stores | 6 00 |
| Wheat | 1 15 to 1 25 |
| Rye | 80 |
| Corn | 60 |
| Oats | [illegible] |
| Clover Seed | 4 00 |
| Timothy Seed | 2 00 |
| Plaster | 6 50 |



## Round Trip Tickets

WILL be sold at Gettysburg for Baltimore on Saturday next, and from that until the adjournment of the Democratic Convention, good for the return until one day after the adjournment of the Convention. Price for the round trip $3 15, being a reduction on regular fare of one-third. R. McCURDY, *Pres't.*
June 11, 1860.

## Surveyor's Compass

FOR SALE.—A first rate Surveyor's Compass, with appurtenances complete, for sale cheap. Enquire at the *Compiler* office.
June 11, 1860. 6t*

## Election.

EVER GREEN CEMETERY.—An Election for a President and Seven Managers of Ever Green Cemetery Association, to serve for one year, will be held *on Monday, the 18th day of June inst.*, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, at McConaughy's Hall, in the Borough of Gettysburg.
D. McCONAUGHY, *Pres't.*
H. J. STAHLE, *Sec'y.*
June 11, 1860. td

## Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, about an eighth of a mile from Gulden's Station, containing 13 Acres and 27 Perches, improved with a one and a half story HOUSE, (part frame and part log,) Stable, two good springs of water, and fruit trees.

Any person wishing to view the property will be shown the same by the subscriber, residing thereon. MARY A. CRISWELL.
June 11, 1860. 3t

## To Bridge Builders.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Adams county, until *Thursday, the 21st day of June inst.*, for building a Wooden Bridge across Opossum creek, on the road leading from Arendtstown to East Berlin, near John W. Dull's. The Bridge is to be built after the style of "Burr's Patent," one span 70 feet long.

Plans and specifications for the bridge can be seen by persons wishing to bid, on the day of letting, or by application to J. M. Walter, Clerk to the Commissioners.
JACOB RAFFENSPERGER,
DANIEL GEISELMAN,
JAMES H. MARSHALL,
*Commissioners of Adams county.*
Attest—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.
June 4, 1860. td

## Harness! Harness!

THE undersigned has commenced the Harness-making business, in Carlisle street, east side, near the Railroad Station, where he hopes to receive a share of the public's patronage. I pledge myself to make the very best of work, at moderate prices. Try me.

Repairing of Harness, Saddles, Gears, and so on, done on short notice, in the best manner, and cheap. HENRY HUGHES.
Gettysburg, June 4, 1860.

## Unfounded Report.

HAVING been informed that it is reported in the lower end of the county, that if I should be defeated in the nomination for the Clerkship of the Courts, I intend to run as an independent candidate for that office, I adopt this method of saying that there is not a word of truth in said report. I shall abide by the decision of the Democratic County Convention, whatever that may be. H. G. CARR.
Gettysburg, June 4, 1860. 3t

## Public Sale

OF VALUABLE MOUNTAIN LAND.—The subscriber, Attorney in fact for the widow and all the children and legal representatives of PETER WEIKERT, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, *on Saturday, the 16th day of June next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the following described Tracts of Mountain Land, to wit:

111 ACRES, more or less, situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, on the Cold Spring road, near John Moritz's. This tract is covered with good Chestnut and Oak, is susceptible of cultivation and will make a good farm. It will be sold entire or in lots to suit purchasers.

*Also*—Another Tract near the above, containing 80 Acres, more or less, of Patented Land, with a public road running through it. This Tract is covered with first-rate thriving Chestnut and Oak Timber, and offers rare inducements to persons wishing to buy timber land. It has been divided into four lots, to wit: No. 1 contains 13 acres 7 perches; No. 2, 18 acres 70 perches; No. 3, 20 acres; No. 4, 27 acres.—This tract will be sold entire, or in lots, as above stated, as may best suit. The lots on both Tracts are laid out so as to have the advantage of access to the public roads.

Persons wishing to view the above tracts will be shown the same by calling on Mr. John Moritz, residing near by, or information can be obtained by calling on the subscriber, residing in Gettysburg. JACOB BENNER,
Attorney in Fact for the Widow and Heirs of Peter Weikert, deceased.
May 14, 1860. ts

## Orphan's Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale, at the public house of J. E. Smith, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, *on Saturday, the 30th day of June next* the following Real Estate, viz: A TRACT OF WOODLAND, containing 4 Acres and 128 Perches, situate in Hamiltonban township, in said county, adjoining lands of Peter Smith, Joseph and Solomon Miller, and others. The land is well covered with thriving timber, mostly chesnut.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on Mr. Singley. residing near.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by PETER SMITH,
*Executor of Rachel Smith, dec'd.*
By the Court—H. G. WOLF, Clerk.
May 28, 1860. ts

## Norbeck & Martin

HAVE just received from the city the largest stock of GROCERIES they have ever offered to the public—Sugars, Syrups, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Fish, Salt, Spices, &c., &c., embracing all varieties, at all prices, the lowest the market will afford. Also Brooms, Brushes, and Notions; Tar, Oils, Candles, &c., in short, everything to be found in a first class Grocery and Variety Store.

The Flour and Feed business is continued, with a steady increase. The highest market prices paid and the smallest profits asked. The public are invited to give us a call and see for themselves. NORBECK & MARTIN,
Corner of Baltimore and High streets.
May 21, 1860.

## Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find, selling cheap as the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushes; Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring, Candles, Soaps, Salt; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff; Confections, all kinds of Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Bread, Crackers, Cakes of different kinds; Shoe and Stove Polish; Fancy Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.
LYDIA C. NORBECK.
May 21, 1860. 6m

BUILDINGS, Landscapes, Machinery, &c., &c., photographed at short notice, by TYSON & BRO., Gettysburg, Pa.

TYSON & BRO. are continually turning out handsome colored Photographs from small pictures. Bring on your "tiny" ones and let us make something worthy a place on your parlor wall. Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.

GOOD work and moderate prices are the characteristics of the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery. TYSON & BRO.

A LARGE variety of fancy and plain Oval Gilded Frames always on hand at the Excelsior Gallery. TYSON & BRO.

CALL at TYSON & BRO'S gallery of Photography and examine their specimens of Fine Art, Gettysburg, Pa.

## Prothonotary.

AT the friendly and earnest solicitation of numbers of my Fellow-citizens, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.
JACOB MELHORN.
Mountpleasant tp., June 4, 1860. tc

## Register and Recorder.

THROUGH the solicitations of many friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful discharge of the duties of the office. SAMUEL THOMAS.
Tyrone tp., June 4, 1860. tc

## Register and Recorder.

THROUGH the solicitations of numerous friends, I have been induced to offer myself again as a candidate for REGISTER AND RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected. I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.
WILLIAM OVERDEER.
Bendersville, April 2, 1860. tc

## Register and Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.
ANDREW W. FLEMMING.
Gettysburg, April 23, 1860. tc

## Clerk of the Courts.

AT the earnest sollicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge my best efforts to a faithful discharge of the duties of the post.
JOHN EICHOLTZ.
Butler tp., April 2, 1860. tc

## Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the next Election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity. JACOB SANDERS.
Mountpleasant twp., May 28, 1860. tc

## Clerk of the Courts.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS—subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office satisfactorily. HENRY G. CARR.
Gettysburg, April 9, 1860. tc

## Clerk of the Courts.

AT the urgent solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity.
HENRY G. WOLF.
April 9, 1860. tc

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.
JACOB TROXEL.
Gettysburg, March 26, 1860. tc

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.
MICHAEL B. MILLER.
Mountpleasant tp., April 16, 1860. tc

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—At the urgent solicitation of many of my friends and fellow-Democrats, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF—subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated I promise the party that no energetic efforts shall be lost to secure my election; and if elected, I promise the voters of the county to discharge the duties of the office impartially, fearlessly and conscientiously. SAMUEL WOLF.
Abbottstown, March 26, 1860. tc

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—Through the encouragement of some of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge my duties faithfully and satisfactorily. PETER ORENDORFF.
Mountjoy tp., May 14, 1860.

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.
GEORGE BUSHMAN.
Cumberland tp., March 19, 1860. tc

## Notice.

SAMUEL HANER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Haner, late of the Borough of Berwick, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
HENRY MAYER, *Adm'r.*
June 4, 1860. 6t

## Notice.

JACOB BAKER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Baker, late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted the undersigned, residing in Freedom township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN BAKER, *Adm'r.*
May 7, 1860. 6t

## Notice.

JACOB WEIDNER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of Jacob Weidner, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL EYSTER, *Adm'r.*
May 14, 1860. 6t

## Notice.

WILLIAM BENDER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of William Bender, late of Menallen township, Adams co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Butler township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SAMUEL EYSTER, *Adm'r.*
May 14, 1860. 6t

FOR a superb Ambrotype or Photographic Likeness, resort to TYSON & BRO.'S Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg, Pa.

## A Card.

I WISH to inform my friend Hoffheins that I did not intend to run his Machine down in my advertisement; no man reading my advertisement carefully can say so, because I don't say anything about the construction, or general character, or any other point of the Machine, more than that I stated his machine cuts behind driving wheels, and mine in front. Nor shall I say anything in regard to that, at this time, for the reason that there are other men making the same Machine, who always treated me as gentlemen; I treated them as such also, and don't know but what their Machines will answer the purpose as well as the common run of Machines.

I want further to inform my friend Hoffheins, that I can prove that he tried to get the right to make the Buckeye Machine in the first place, but he was informed that I had the right for this section of country for it, so he took what was left, and ever since has been running my Machine down, and claimed advantages over mine—but, according to his own admission, his Machine proved a perfect failure. Last season, as he himself says they came back after trial. Now, my Machine shall not bear the name of lying about in the fields, nor that I could not make them work. This I will not stand, nor would he either, or any other man, after misrepresenting my Machine as did Mr H.

My object in mentioning in my advertisement anything about the Dover Machine, was simply to correct some misrepresentations made in regard to the two Machines, so the public would not confound my Machine with the Dover Machine. But as the matter has gone so far, I shall try to correct some of his expressions.—First, my friend thinks I must be "hard up for sales." So long as I can make more sales than Machines, and sell every now and then one to a man who tried Mr. Hoffheins' Dover Machine last season, and sell them too at my regularly established prices, I, at least, am satisfied.—But don't it look as if Mr. Hoffheins is "hard up to make sales," when he offers his Machines for a less price than the same Machine is offered by other manufacturers of the same Machine?

2d. My friend H. thinks I "must be very much excited, or afraid of the Ball Machine." I would inform my friend and the public, that I was at the greatest practical field trial of Reapers and Mowers ever held in the United States, at Syracuse, 300 miles west of New York city, in July, 1857, when all the different Machines were tried, in every shape and form, and after all was over, the first premium, grand gold Medal and Diploma, was awarded to the Buckeye Machine as the best Mowing Machine, over Burrell's, Hallenback's, Kirby's, Heath's, Hovey's, *Ball's Ohio Mower*, Manny's, Ketchum's, and a number of others. I have no reason to be excited or afraid of the Ball Machine, after it has been licked at such a great trial.

I have seen more different Machines work, than my friend H. ever knew or heard of, and could have had the making of the Ball Machine before he ever knew anything about it.

3d. My friend H. says, "a kicked dog will holler," in which I must give him perfectly right. When he read my advertisement, he was kicked, and then he hollered; he only made a mistake, for he was the kicked dog. I would not want to be kicked any harder than to have all the Machines of one season's make brought back, after having made a great blow-out how I was going to take all the other Machines down, and before having any experience or trial.

4th. My friend H. thinks I misrepresented the thing, by saying that some of his Machines were "lying in the fence-corners"—that was the report. I can't say that I saw one of his Machines exactly in a fence-corner, but I did see one of his Machines in a field—where I started one of mine aside of it—which had better been in a fence corner out of the road.

5th. My friend denies that he made the Ball Machine last Summer, and states that I knew it. I don't know what he called his Machine at the end of the Season, but at the beginning of it, the cry was Mr. Hoffheins is making the Ball Reaper and Mower. Now I can't see where this talk can have originated from than from Mr. Hoffheins himself, the maker of the Machine. So, if I misrepresented that, I think my friend can blame himself for it; men wanting Machines will generally enquire the name of it, and whose patent it is. Now, Mr. H., what was the name of your Machine at the end of the season?

6th. As to the honesty he talks about, if we were to exchange, there would be very little boot coming to him; and as for my agent telling him that we made machines to cut behind the driving wheels last summer and could not make them work, the agent says he told Mr. H. that we could not make quite as nice a sheaf as our other way of raking off, which is quite a different story from what Mr. H. says. We wish him not to make so many changes in his statements. We made only one Machine last season to cut behind—he says Machines; and as for cutting, if our friend will ever make a Machine to equal it he will do well. All that was ever said in regard to its working the raking off in grain, I had six different men on to rake off, and all agreed that they could make the nicest sheaf with the cutting operation in front. My friend charged me with misrepresenting, but he can beat me far at that. He asks why I do not make my Machines to cut behind? I am ready to make all that are ordered, and insure them to cut as well as any other double driving wheel Machine.

Mr. H. talks about his Machine being so perfectly balanced, having no weight on the tongue at all. From my practical experience I think that any fool must know that a Machine EXACTLY balanced, standing on level ground, must tilt up cutting up hill. I don't want mine so well balanced as that, because we don't want to get off the Machine and walk up the hill to rake the grain off. We prefer riding on the Machine all the time to rake off. Now, farmers, which will suit you best, a Machine that will tilt up going up hill, or one you can stay on all the time? If the latter, you can get them at my shop; and further, a Machine that you sit in front of cutting apparatus, so if you are by accident thrown off, you are in danger of being cut up, as I know of two cases having happened on a Machine that you set behind the cutters. If thrown off of my Machine you are entirely out of danger. If the latter suits you best, you can get them at my shop.

Now, my friend Hoffheins,
Do not get excited at these few lines.
Some day we will have a mowing match,
In some tangled clover-patch,
And whoever can do the best mowing,
Will have all the chance for blowing.
When the mowing match we attend,
I expect to meet you as a friend.
J. H. SHIREMAN.

East Berlin, June 4, 1860. tf

## The Ladies' Store

REMOVED.—MISS HARRIET McCREARY has just received and opened at her new rooms a large and beautiful assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY GOODS, to which the attention of the Ladies of Gettysburg and vicinity is invited. Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings always on hand. Also, Ladies' Fashionable Dress Goods with Trimmings to match.

Bonnets bleached and pressed according to Bishop's Celebrated Method, which is now used by all the principal Bonnet Manufacturers in the United States, and considered the best and least injurious to the straw than any ever discovered. Milliners who study their own interests and that of their customers will do well to try it.

Store removed to Chambersburg street, between Mr. Arnold's and the *Star* office.
May 14, 1860. 1f

## 1860. Fresh Spring Goods. 1860

HATS AND CAPS.—R. F. McILHENY would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity to his large and complete stock of Hats and Caps, which he has just opened, embracing nearly every variety of style now in the market, consisting in part of Men's No. 1 Silk Hats, Men's broad-rim Russia Hats, Men's Felt and Soft Hats, Men's Seamless Caps, Boy's Soft and Wool Hats. Also, a large and superior stock of STRAW GOODS, comprising Men's Straw, Leghorn and Panama Hats, Misses' and Infants' Hats, Flats, Bloomers and Shaker Hoods, all of the latest and most fashionable styles. Those wishing to save money and buy cheap will do well by calling on him before purchasing elsewhere, as he is selling very low for cash.
April 23, 1860. R. F. McILHENY.

LADIES' AND MISSES' SHOES.—The attention of the ladies is respectfully solicited to a very fine assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Boots and Slippers; also Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, of every style at
April 23. R. F. McILHENY'S.

AMBRO, Melaino, Enamel and Photograph Pictures, of superior style, taken at Weaver's Sky-light Gallery.

REAPER AND MOWER FO... manufacturing 100 of these machines this year, which I offer to the public. All I ask those wishing to purchase machines, is to give me a trial. I am satisfied to let my machines recommend themselves. I know they are all right. I saw an advertisement in "The York Pennsylvanian" of last week, that almost astonished me. I think J. H. Shireman must be hard up in making sales, or is very much excited and afraid of the Ball machine. The old saying is, "a kicked dog will holler," and so I think it is with Mr. Shireman. He states that the machine made in Dover, Pa., was worth nothing. I "own the corn." The machine which I made last year, and sold on trial, came back. We have them lying around the shop, but not in the fence corners, as our friend states. I hope he will not get excited and misrepresent. But he says he has the machine I made last year, and that it is the Ball machine. *It is not*—Mr. Shireman is aware it is not; and it is hoped he will not hereafter state that which is not so. I frankly deny making that machine last year—I do not ask any person to take my word for it, but refer them to Mr. Ball, of Canton, Ohio, to settle that question. And as to J. H. Shireman having one of the Ball machines in his shop, I presume it is so, but remember, he got it "some four years since." Farmers, beware—the machine has been improved since that time; at least it is very common to improve machinery of this sort every year—and for aught we know, our friend may have altered the machine to suit his purpose in explaining it to persons. We heretofore thought him honest: but the misrepresentation in his advertisement has changed our opinion. Again, Mr. Shireman's agent told us in the presence of others, that they made machines to cut behind the driving wheels, last year, and they could not make them work. Now, we notice by his advertisement that he denies it by saying they *can* make them to cut behind as well as in front of the driving wheels. Why does he not do it, and take the WEIGHT of one-half of the machine off of the *horses' necks*—we believe in saving all the horse-flesh we can.

Now, farmers, which will suit you best—*weight on the horses' necks or none?* If the latter you can get them at my shop. I am making the E. BALL REAPER AND MOWER this year, but last year I did not make it, and Mr. Shireman was certainly aware of that fact; but if he claims he was not, we hope he will post himself before advertising any more about the "Dover Reaper and Mower."

Those who brought back our machines last year are getting others from us this year. For the convenience of men using my machine, I will have casting-knives, boxes, &c., at the places here mentioned, for any thing breaking by accident, &c.: Jacob Dietz, Hellam; Wm. King, Mechanicsburg; William Morrison, Carlisle; Pressel & Neicely, Churchtown, Cumberland county.

I also continue making THRESHING MACHINES, CORN PLANTERS, CORN SHELLERS, FODDER GRINDERS, &c. REUBEN HOFFHEINS,
May 21, 1860. $5. Dover, York co., Pa.

## M'Cormick's Reaper and Mower

HIGHLY IMPROVED FOR 1860.—Constructed from the first on correct principles, it has always been eminently successful, and with its present improvements fully meeting all the requirements of the age, *it now defies all competition.*

Farmers who may desire it are at liberty to work one of these Machines *through the harvest with any other*, AND KEEP AND PAY FOR THE ONE PREFERRED.

The Machine is now *perfectly balanced*, not leaving a pound of weight on the horses' necks; its execution in reaping and mowing, in both wet and dry, *is perfect*; it cuts *the widest swath*, and as *now made* with the *lightest draft* of any Machine now in use. It is so constructed that the labor of raking off is very *much lightened*, a castor wheel, on an entire new principle, on the grain side, wholly relieves the horses from the pressure of the machine from strain in turning, and is so arranged that the cutting bar is completely and easily thrown over obstructions while in motion by the driver without the use of levers and complicated machinery. A very decided and important feature in its improvement consists in its *perfect arrangement for separating and cleaning the track in mowing.*

It is the most simple, most substantial, most durable, and in every way the most complete and reliable Reaper and Mower in the world, and *as such is warranted.*

The Two-Horse Machine (with easy draft for two horses,) cuts a swath 5½ feet wide, and the Four-horse Machine a foot wider. For particulars address J. S. WITHEROW,
*Fairfield, Adams county, Pa.*,
Agent for Adams county.
Col. R. S. PAXTON, Canvassing Agent.

The various parts of the Machine for Repairing will be kept on hand at convenient points. [June 4, 1860. 4t

## Notice to Stockholders.

NOTICE is hereby given to subscribers to the Capital Stock of the GETTYSBURG GAS COMPANY that, by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, payment of the first instalment on each share of stock (one-fifth of each share,) subscribed, payable on the 1*st of May next*, is hereby required to be made to Joel B. Danner, the Treasurer of said Company, at his office in his house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, agreeably to the terms of subscription.

By the Act of Assembly relating to Gas Companies, if notice for the payment of subscriptions of stock be not complied with, the company can recover one per cent. per month interest on the amount due and unpaid.
M. JACOBS, *Pres't.*
D. McCONAUGHY, *Sec'y.*
April 16, 1860.

## Notice to Tax-payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an abatement of FIVE PER CENT. upon all State and County taxes assessed for the year 1860 that shall be paid to Collectors on or before *Monday, the 2d day of July.* Collectors will be required to call on tax-payers on or before the above date, and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners,
J. M. WALTER, *Clerk.*
April 16, 1860. td

## New News Depot.

THE subscriber has just opened a NEWS DEPOT on Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store, where will constantly be found any and everything in the reading line, of a strictly moral character. All the leading Magazines, Periodicals, Literary papers, Weekly and Daily, together with Music, Ballads, Confections, Cigars, Tobacco, Cakes, and all sorts of notions, in endless variety.—Would you know the news? Then send in your names, all ye who thirst for knowledge, and your wants will be supplied by
CHARLES LINDERMAN.
Gettysburg, April 9, 1860.

## Gas Fixtures.

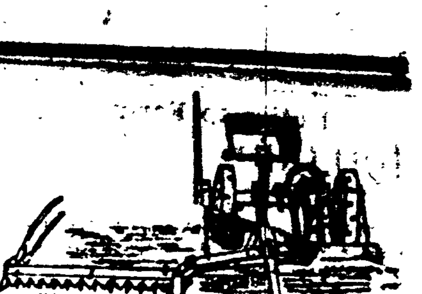
WM. HELME, of Philadelphia, the contractor for the erection of the Gettysburg Gas Works, has taken the room lately occupied by Col. Samson, nearly opposite the Bank, for his office, and is prepared to fit out at once any building with Gas Fixtures. He will in a few days have the various styles on exhibition at his room, and invites attention to them, as those desirous of introducing the Gas will be saved the trouble and expense of procuring them from the city—his prices being as low as they can be procured anywhere else.
April 16, 1860.

## Notice.

ABRAHAM KING'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Abraham King, Sr., late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
SINGLETON EICHOLTZ,
ELI MYERS,
May 7, 1860. 6t *Administrators.*

## Men's Wear.

J. L. SCHICK would invite the attention of buyers to his large stock of
Fine Black Cloths,
Fine Colored do.,
Fine Black Cassimeres,
Fancy do.,
Side Stripe do.,
Vestings,
Cravats, Hosiery,
Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.
April 16, 1860.



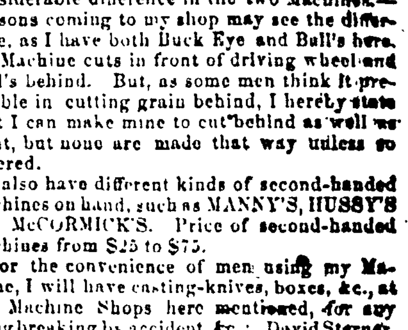
## $5,000 Reward!

BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.—*Best in the World!*—Now is the time to order Machines and not be disappointed, like there were a good many last season. I have made some important improvements as to cutting grain, strength and durability of the Machine, &c. Farmers wishing to get Machines, are respectfully invited to call at my shop, or with my agents, and see the new arrangements; and further, I will state that there is a Machine made at Dover, York county, Pa., which is called "Ball's Ohio Mower," having 2 driving wheels, and looking much like my machine; and it was reported in some places last year that they were some of my Machines. They proved a perfect failure, were lying about in the fence corners, and men were obliged to get other Machines to cut their crops. I wish to inform the farmers that they were none of my machines. There is considerable difference in the two Machines.—Persons coming to my shop may see the difference, as I have both Buck Eye and Ball's here. My Machine cuts in front of driving wheel and Ball's behind. But, as some men think it preferable in cutting grain behind, I hereby state that I can make mine to cut behind as well as front, but none are made that way unless so ordered.

I also have different kinds of second-handed Machines on hand, such as MANNY'S, HUSSY'S and McCORMICK'S. Price of second-handed Machines from $25 to $75.

For the convenience of men using my Machine, I will have casting-knives, boxes, &c., at the Machine Shops here mentioned, for any thing breaking by accident, &c.: David Sterner, Gettysburg; W. W. Dinges & Co., York; F. Gardner, Carlisle; Samuel Fitz, Hanover; David Shoof, Waynesboro'; ———, Chambersburg.

I also continue making GRAIN DRILLS and other MACHINERY. REPAIRING DONE; and the best kind of Spring Teeth, Rakes, &c., are kept for sale. J. H. SHIREMAN,
East Berlin, Adams county, Pa.
May 7, 1860. 2m



## A New Feature

IN the business of the *Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.* During our late visit to the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, we selected a splendid assortment of STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, comprising English, French, Venitian, Egyptian, Italian and American Scenery, Statuary Groups, &c. Our prices for pictures will range from 12 to 40 cents apiece. We also have a fine lot of STEREOSCOPIC BOXES, which we offer at reduced prices. The public generally are invited to call and see our large revolving Box, containing 50 pictures, and we insure to all lovers of the Fine Arts a pleasant visit.

We are also prepared to make Stereoscopic Pictures, either Portraits or Views, at reasonable rates. TYSON & BRO.,
Photographers,
April 16, 1860. Gettysburg, Pa.



## Dr. Baakee

TREATS ALL DISEASES.—DR. BAAKEE will give special attention to the following diseases: Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Nose, Mouth, Throat and Lungs. Attention to the treatment of all Skin diseases—Lumbago, Lumbar Abscesses, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Piles, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels; also all chronic diseases pertaining to Women and Children. Dr. Baakee can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing Cancers, Old Sores or Ulcers, Fistula, Scald Heads, Wens, Swellings and Tumors of every description and without the use of the knife. These last named diseases cannot be treated by correspondence, therefore the patients must place themselves under the Doctor's personal supervision.

DR. BAAKEE has made a new discovery of a Fluid that will produce perfect absorption of the CATARACT, and restore perfect vision to the Eye without the use of the knife or needle, and he cures all diseases of the

EYE AND EAR,

without the use of the knife or needle, and he has constantly on hand an excellent assortment of beautiful Artificial Eyes, and Tympanums, or Ear Drums, suitable for either sex and all ages—inserted in five minutes. Also, a large assortment of Ear Trumpets of all sizes and every description known in the world. Also, a large assortment of beautiful Artificial Hands, with Wrist, Arm and Elbow attachments. Also, Feet with Ankle, Leg and Knee-joint attachments—natural as nature itself. These articles can be sent by Express to any part of the world.

Dr. Baakee is one of the most celebrated and skillful Physicians and Surgeons now living. His fame is known personally in nearly every principal city in the world. All letters addressed to Dr. Baakee must contain ten cents, to pay postage and incidental expenses. All Chronic diseases can be treated by correspondence, except those mentioned, that will require his personal supervision. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M. DOCTOR BAAKEE,
637 Broadway, a few doors below Bleeker street,
May 14, 1860. 1y New York City.

## Spring 1860.

A. SCOTT & SON have just received, and are now opening, at their establishment, in Chambersburg st., opposite the "Eagle Hotel," a large, choice and desirable stock of SPRING GOODS, which they offer to the public, satisfied that goods *can't be sold cheaper* than they are now offering them. Our stock comprises all the different styles and qualities of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Shawls, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, White Goods, Laces, &c., &c.

For MEN and BOYS' WEAR we have our usual variety, in style, quality and price.

Our customers will always find our stock of Domestic Goods full, cheap and complete. We invite all to give us a call and examine our stock, satisfied that an examination is all that is necessary to convince all that our's is the cheap store. No trouble to show goods.—Thankful for past encouragement, and would respectfully ask a continuance of the same.
A. SCOTT & SON.

N. B. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. [April 16, 1860.

## J. W. Scott,

(*Late of the Firm of Winchester & Scott.*)

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, and SHIRT MANUFACTORY, No. 814 Chesnut Street, (nearly opposite the Girard House,) Philadelphia. J. W. SCOTT would respectfully call the attention of his former patrons and friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.
Oct. 17, 1859. 1y

## Merchants' Hotel,

46 NORTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
C. M'KIBBIN & SON, Proprietors.
April 2, 1860. 1y*

IF you do not believe it, try them and convince yourselves, that TYSON'S PICTURES are the best and cheapest to be had in the county. Gallery N. E. cor. of the Diamond, Gettysburg.

CARPET SACKS, [illegible]

### Notice to Farmers.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, New Barley, Clover-seed, Timothy-seed, [illegible] yellow [illegible], Malt, &c., and a large stock of Lumber and Coal [illegible] on hand and for sale at my Warehouse. FRANK. HERSH.

New Oxford, Oct. 7, 1859. tf

### For Sale

OR RENT.—That excellent Tavern Stand, in New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., for many years known as Elley's Tavern, at present in the occupancy of G. F. Becker. The House is large and very convenient, with good and large Stabling, a large Garden and Lot of Ground, with every convenience necessary for a tavern, adjoining the Public Square, near the Gettysburg Railroad. Apply to JOHN BECKER, South George Street, York, Pa.

Jan. 16, 1860.

### Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Sloat & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodders Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order: Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seylar, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired. DAVID STERNER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

### Grain and Produce House,

ON CHAMBERSBURG STREET.—The undersigned having purchased the large building in the rear of his store on Chambersburg street, known as "Camp's Brewery," has converted it into a Produce Warehouse, and is now prepared to receive all kinds of Grain and Produce, to wit:

FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, Seeds, &c., for which the highest market price will be given.

☞To accommodate those who may prefer it, I will also receive on COMMISSION and forward Produce of all kinds, having made arrangements for that purpose with a responsible house in the city.

I also continue my Grocery and Variety Store, and keep on hand GROCERIES of all kinds, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Teas, Rice, Oils, Spices, Fish, Cedar-ware, &c. Having just received a very large supply, purchased on remarkably favorable terms, I am prepared to furnish Country Dealers very cheaply, and will sell at all times, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. The public are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits." JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, Sept. 5, 1859.

### Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business. VALENTINE SAUPEE.

July 25, 1859.

### Use Shriner's

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP, AS A FAMILY REMEDY IT HAS NO EQUAL!

TESTIMONY OF CLERGYMEN.

☞This is to certify, that on the recommendation of a regular and skilful physician we have used the "Balsamic Cough Syrup" prepared by W. E. Shriner, in our family, and find it to answer well the purposes for which it is prepared. S. SENTMAN, Pastor of Lutheran Church, Taneytown, Md.

Read the following Letter from Rev. H. P. Jordan: UNIONTOWN, Md.

Mr. W. E. Shriner,—Dear Sir:—I have given your "Balsamic Cough Syrup" a fair trial, and am happy to say that I have never tried anything that relieved me so soon. I have also given it in my family with the same good effects in every instance. It is certainly a most excellent remedy, and ought to be in every family. The exceeding low price at which it is sold places it within the reach of all.

Pardon the liberty I have taken in thus giving my experience in the use of the Syrup unsolicited by you. Respectfully yours, H. P. JORDAN.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS.

LIBERTY, Frederick co., Md.

Mr. Shriner:—At your request, I have examined the composition of your "Balsamic Cough Syrup," and from my knowledge of the ingredients, and having witnessed its good effects, I can recommend it to the public as a valuable compound for Coughs, Colds, and all chronic pulmonary affections. THOS. SIM, M. D.

TANEYTOWN, Md.

I have prescribed W. E. Shriner's "Balsamic Cough Syrup" in my practice for several years, and regard it as an excellent medicine in Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections. SAM'L SWOPE, M. D.

FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

JEFFERSON, York co., Pa., July 18, 1859.

To W. E. Shriner,—Dear Sir:—I have been keeping your "Balsamic Cough Syrup" for sale for the last five years, and it has given almost universal satisfaction.

It is one of the most popular Medicines in use in our neighborhood. Our sales, therefore, have been large, especially last winter, having sold at retail at least ten dozen bottles. I therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as a good medicine. Yours, respectfully, JACOB SPANGLER.

PORTER'S SIDING, York co., May 17, 1859.

W. E. Shriner,—Dear Sir:—Your Cough Syrup is becoming very popular here. I have been selling it for about two years, and it gives more general satisfaction than any medicine I have ever sold. We use it in our family, and would not be without it on any account. For children, it certainly is an invaluable medicine. S. G. HILDEBRAND.

JACKSON, York co., May 18, 1859.

To W. E. Shriner:—I consider your Balsamic Cough Syrup one of the best Cough remedies of the day. There is no medicine I have ever sold gave such universal satisfaction, and none that I have used in my family I like so well. Yours, truly, C. F. REELING.

Price, 37½ cts. per bottle, or 3 bottles for $1. Sold by all Druggists and Merchants.

Oct. 17, 1859. 10m

### Stoves,

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.—SHEADS & BUEHLER, having purchased the stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of George E. Buehler, have opened an establishment in connection with their Stove Ware Room, under the superintendence of G. E. Buehler, and are now prepared to furnish everything in that line at the lowest prices. In addition to the ordinary ware, they have a large supply of kitchen and house furnishing goods, of every variety, including enamelled and tin Kettles, Pans, &c., for preserving, cooking and frying. Call and see them. Splendid assortment of Stoves and [illegible] goods at their Warehouse, on corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets. Spouting put up at shortest notice. Lumber, Coal and Lime always on hand at their [illegible] in the same place.

Oct. 14, 1859. SHEADS & BUEHLER.

### Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Institution

OF ADAMS COUNTY.—receives money on deposit daily from 9 o'clock A. M., until 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday from 9 o'clock A. M., until 6 o'clock P. M. Interest on deposits from 2 to 5 per cent. Special deposits paid agreeably to notice, and transient deposits paid on demand with interest.

Interest on special deposits, when made for ten months and upwards, 4 per cent.; for 3 months and upwards, 3 per cent.: on transient deposits for 30 days and upwards, 2 per cent.; and on regular weekly deposits 5 per cent.

The popularity of this Institution with all classes of the community, both in town and country, and its consequent success, may be ascribed in part to the following reasons:

It offers a convenient, responsible and profitable depository to Farmers and Mechanics, to Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Collectors, Agents and all public Officers, to Attorneys-Trustees, Societies and Associations; incorporated or otherwise, to married or single Ladies, to Students, Merchants, Clerks, and business men generally; to Minors and all who have funds, much or little, to deposit with a return of Interest.

Depositors receive Books in which is entered their deposits, which books serve as vouchers. They may designate in case of sickness, death or absence, who shall receive their deposits without the intervention of Executors or Administrators. [Gettysburg, March 26, 1860.

### Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. WM. B. MEALS.

Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

### More Light.

YOU may talk about your Gas lights just as you please, but there is one thing certain, H. G. CARR has on hand as fine an assortment of CIGARS as ever was offered in this market—such as Yarrah, Principees, Habanas, and Regalias. Any person or persons having doubts as to the truth of the above statement, can have their doubts removed by giving them a trial. He has just received from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, as fine an assortment of HOSIERY as is usually kept in this or any other place. He also has as fine an assortment of Fancy Neck-ties, Shirt Collars, Gentlemen's Jewelry, and Perfumery, as any other establishment can show—all of which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Come one, come all, and give him a call.—Don't forget the place—York street, next door to Sauppe's bakery. [April 30, 1860.

### The Only Preparation

WORTHY OF UNIVERSAL CONFIDENCE AND PATRONAGE—For Statesmen, Judges, Clergymen, Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

47 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 20, '58.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 15th inst., has been received, saying that you had heard that I had been benefited by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it.—Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time, and about four months since a fourth was added to them, my hair falling off the top of my head and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that gray hair could ever be restored to its original color except from dyes. I was, however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head very much to the gratification of my wife, whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this, among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or getting bald. Very respectfully, BEN. A. LAVENDER.

To O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carrol Place.

Slamaston, Ala., July 20, 1859.

To PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—Your "Hair Restorative" has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the public of its effects on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair; and by a resort to your "Hair Restorative," the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all! Yours truly, WM. H. KENEDY.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like. By publishing in our Southern papers you will get more patronage south. I see several of your certificates in the *Mobile Mercury*, a strong Southern paper. W. H. K.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small: the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. [March 12, 1860. 3m

### Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his HOUSE AND LOT, on High street, adjoining Solomon Powers. The House is a two-story Brick, nearly new, with a Back-building, and a well of water. Terms easy. DAN'L. F. PITTENTURF.

July 11, 1859. tf

### To Consumptives

AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—The subscriber, for several years a resident of Asia, discovered while there, a simple vegetable remedy—a sure Cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and Nervous Debility.* For the benefit of Consumptives and *Nervous Sufferers*, he is willing to make the same public.

To those who desire it, he will send the Prescription, with full directions (*free of charge*;) also a *sample* of the medicine, which they will find a beautiful combination of Nature's simple herbs. Those desiring the Remedy can obtain it by return mail, by addressing J. E. CUTHBERT, Botanic Physician, No. 429 Broadway, New York.

April 9, 1860. 3m

### Lime, Plaster,

LUMBER and COAL, of all kinds, constantly on hand, which we will sell at small profits for cash. All Coal, &c., must be cash on delivery. KLINEFELTER, BOLLINGER & CO.

Jan. 9, 1860.

### Globe Inn,

MECHANICSTOWN, Frederick county, Md.—Having been renovated and re-furnished, the proprietor assures the public that a call is only needed, as he guarantees full satisfaction in every case. Charges moderate. HENRY HERR, Proprietor.

Feb. 14, 1859. tf

QUEENSWARE.—The largest assortment of Queensware ever received in the Borough, has just been opened. All in want of anything in that line will save money by calling first at [illegible]

April 9.

50,000 COPIES ALREADY SOLD.

### Everybody's Lawyer

AND COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS by FRANK CROSBY, *of the Philadelphia Bar.*

It Tells You How to draw up Partnership Papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.

It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

It Tells You The Laws for the Collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.

It Tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord and Tenant.

It Tells You What constitutes Libel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the Wife's Right in Property, Divorce and Alimony.

It Tells You The Law for Mechanics' Liens in every State, and the Naturalization Laws of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The Law Concerning Pensions and how to obtain one, and the Pre-Emption Laws to Public Lands.

It Tells You The Law for Patents, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments and Table of Fees.

It Tells You How to make your Will, and how to Administer on an Estate, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of Law Terms in general use, and explains to you the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers of both the General and State Governments.

It Tells You How to keep out of Law, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to Every Farmer, Every Mechanic, Every Man of Business, and Everybody in Every State, on receipt of $1,00, or in law style of binding at $1,25.

☞$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address, JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 21, 1860.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

### The Family Doctor:

CONTAINING Simple Remedies, easily obtained, for the Cure of Disease in all forms. By Prof. HENRY S. TAYLOR, M. D.

IT TELLS YOU How to attend upon the sick, and how to cook for them; how to prepare Drinks, Poultices, &c., and how to guard against Infection from Contagious Diseases.

IT TELLS YOU Of the various diseases of Children, and gives the best and simplest mode of treatment during Teething, Convulsions, Vaccination, Whooping-cough, Measles, &c.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Croup, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Diarrhoea, Worms, Scalled Head, Ringworm, Chicken-pox, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Fever and Ague, and Bilious, Yellow, Typhus, Scarlet and other Fevers, and gives you the best and simplest remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Influenza, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Erysipelas, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Cholera Morbus, Malignant Cholera, Small-pox, Dysentery, Cramp, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Liver, and the best remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Pleurisy, Mumps, Neuralgia, Apoplexy, Paralysis, the various Diseases of the Throat, Teeth, Ear and Eye, and the best remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Epilepsy, Jaundice, Piles, Rupture, Diseases of the Heart, Hemorrhage, Venereal Diseases, and Hydrophobia, and gives the best remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The best and simplest treatment for Wounds, Broken Bones and Dislocations, Sprains, Lockjaw, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Ulcers, Whitlows, Boils, Scurvy, Burns and Scrofula.

IT TELLS YOU Of the various diseases of Women, of Child-birth, and of Menstruation; Whites, Barrenness, &c., &c., and gives the best and simplest remedies for their cure.

The work is written in plain language, free from medical terms, so as to be easily understood, while its simple recipes may soon save you many times the cost of the book. It is printed in a clear and open type; is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to your address, neatly bound and postage paid, on receipt of $1.00.

☞$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address, JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 21, 1860. 6m

### Clothing! Clothing!

JACOB REININGER has just returned from the cities with the prettiest and cheapest lot of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS for Gentlemen's wear ever offered in Gettysburg. He has every variety, style and price of goods. While gentlemen can always find Cloths to suit their tastes they can at the same time have their measures taken and a garment put up to order upon the shortest notice, in the most substantial manner, and fashionable style. To secure bargains and save money go to the Merchant Tailoring Establishment of JACOB REININGER,

May 7, 1860. Carlisle street.

### New Spring Goods.

J. L. SCHICK has just received and offers for sale the most desirable assortment of DRY GOODS ever brought to Gettysburg, consisting in part of

Spring Silks,
Plain Black do.,
Foulards,
Spring de Laines,
Oriental Lustres.

Also, Bombasines, Alpaccas, De Beges, Ginghams, Lawns, Brilliantes, Shepherd's Plaids, Crape de Espange, Tissue Bareges, &c.

April 16, 1860.

### An Invention

THAT is not a humbug, may be seen at the Ware Room of SHEADS & BUEHLER—a Patent Washing Machine, about the utility of which there can be no mistake. It is undoubtedly the best Washing Machine that has ever been invented. It must speak for itself.—Township rights for sale on reasonable terms. Machines also for sale. Call and see it.

May 7, 1860.

### Removal.

NEW SALOON.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage. TURTLE SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, TRIPE, BOILED and FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER can always be had.—Come and try me. G. F. ECKENRODE.

April 2, 1860.

### '60. Summer Arrangement. '60.

FINE Black Frock Coats, cheap at PICKING'S.

DRAB and Brown Cassimere Frock Coats, very cheap, at PICKING'S.

SACK Coats, of all colors, remarkably cheap, at PICKING'S.

MARSEILLES, Frock and Sack Coats, notoriously cheap, at PICKING'S.

DUCK Coats, Linen, Sacks and Frocks, unreasonably cheap, at PICKING'S.

NO. 1 Black Cassimere Pants, astonishingly cheap, at PICKING'S.

FANCY Cassimere Pants, pleasingly cheap, at PICKING'S.

SATINETT, Duck and Linen Pants, uncommonly cheap, at PICKING'S.

COTTON Pants, all colors, unusually cheap, at PICKING'S.

BOYS' Coats, Vests and Pants, certainly very cheap, at PICKING'S.

SATIN and Silk Vests, good and positively cheap at PICKING'S.

MARSEILES and Nankanet Vests, unprecedentedly cheap, at PICKING'S.

SUSPENDERS, Shirts, Collars, Socks, Stocks, Gloves, &c., "orful" cheap, at PICKING'S.

CLOCKS and Jewelry of all kinds, confounded cheap, at PICKING'S.

VIOLINS, Fifes, Flutes, &c., most "dogged" cheap, at PICKING'S.

REVOLVERS, Pistols, Knives, &c., "all-fired" cheap, at PICKING'S.

A GREAT many other things, among which are Fly Nets, drivingly cheap, at Picking's.

GUM Coats, Leggings and Caps, which takes everything else in town down for cheapness, at PICKING'S.

EVERYBODY will please call at PICKING'S, as a matter of course. [April 30, '60.

### The North West

CORNER AHEAD!—J. C. GUINN & BRO. have just received from the eastern cities, a large and well selected stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which they are offering to the public at prices which cannot fail to satisfy all—among which is a splendid assortment of De Laines, Poil de Chevers, Barbadoes, Berage, Lawns and Calicoes, of every grade, style and price. Also, a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Wear of every description, Cloths and Cassimeres, Black and fancy; a splendid stock of Vestings, Velvet, Satin and Marseilles—and in fact any and everything in the Dry Goods line.

Would you buy good Goods, pretty Goods, cheap Goods, and secure great bargains?—Then call at the cheap corner store of J. C. GUINN & BRO.

April 16, 1860.

### Fruit and Ornamental

TREES FOR SALE.—GEORGE PETERS & CO., Proprietors of "Fair Mount Nurseries," Bendersville, Adams county, Pa.

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, such as Apple, Peach, Standard and Dwarf Pear, Cherry, Apricot and Plum Trees; Grapevines; Blackberry, Gooseberry and Currant stalks; Ornamental and Evergreens, which we offer for next fall sales. We have appointed JOHN BURKHOLDER, Esq., our traveling agent for this county, who is authorized to make sales and take orders.

FAIR MOUNT NURSERIES having been established for more than 20 years, the Proprietors flatter themselves that their trees are of the best selected kinds, having fruited many of them, and knowing what they are. The greatly increased and increasing spirit of planting, as well as the degree of patronage extended to us, warrant us in greatly increasing our nurseries, so that we are prepared to offer for the autumn of 1860 and succeeding years, a much more extensive stock than ever offered before—cultivating from 35 to 40 acres, containing several hundred thousand trees at various stages of growth, all of which are grown on soil and under treatment best calculated to make a healthy and natural growth. GEORGE PETERS & CO.

☞The undersigned having accepted the above Agency for the sale of Fruit Trees in this county, takes this method of informing the public, that those wishing to purchase trees will please take the subject into consideration before I call personally upon them, as I expect to canvass a portion of the county. All letters upon the subject, addressed to me at Bendersville, or left at any of the Hotels in Gettysburg, will be attended to. Catalogues can be found at all the printing offices. Persons wishing to select from catalogues can there see them. I will be in Gettysburg during Court weeks, so that persons wishing to purchase fruit can see me. The cultivation of good fruit of all kinds has been entirely too much neglected in this county. The demand for good fruit is very much on the increase. JOHN BURKHOLDER.

April 9, 1860. 6m

### Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Jacob Bastress and Charles F. Winter, in the Produce, Mercantile, Coal and Lumber business, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All accounts will be settled by J. Bastress, at the old stand.

J. BASTRESS,
C. F. WINTER.

March 31, 1860.

### New Firm.

JACOB BASTRESS and JACOB PETERS have entered into Partnership in the above business, at the old stand, (the large brick Warehouse,) and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed upon the old firm. They will, at all times, pay the highest cash prices for FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, &c., &c., and have constantly on hand LUMBER, COAL, SALT, PLASTER, GROCERIES, &c., at the lowest rates.

JACOB BASTRESS,
JACOB PETERS.

New Oxford, April 9, 1860. 6m*

### New Periodical Store.

READING FOR EVERYBODY, AND ALL KINDS OF READING.—The undersigned most respectfully announces to the reading public that he has opened a new Periodical Store and News Depot in the room recently occupied for that purpose by Messrs. Aughinbaugh & Son, in Carlisle street, a few doors above the Washington House, where he is prepared to meet the wants and suit the tastes of the literary world.

The city Dailies will be received and delivered promptly. All the leading Magazines, Periodicals, Literary Journals, Pictorials, Ballads, Music, and in fact any and everything in the News and Periodical line will be found at the new establishment of JOSEPH BROADHEAD.

☞Subscriptions to papers, magazines, &c., received at all times. Give us a call. J. B.

April 2, 1860. 3m

### Wall Paper! Wall Paper!!

WE have just received from the city of New York a large assortment of Wall Paper of the newest patterns and designs.—Glazed, Marble and Oak, velvet and plain border, decoration, fire board prints and window shades. Wall Paper from 8 cents per piece and upwards. R. F. McILHENY.

March 26, 1860.

### The Gettysburg Railroad.

THE MORNING TRAIN now leaves Gettysburg at 7 A. M., connecting at Hanover Junction with the train from Harrisburg to Baltimore at 9.48 A. M., reaching Baltimore at 12.30 noon. Passengers going north or east will also connect, by the morning train, with the mail train *from* Baltimore, which passes the Junction at 10.25 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 12.25 noon. Connections made at York for Columbia and Philadelphia by this train. Returning arrives at Gettysburg at 12.15 noon with passengers who leave Harrisburg at 7.40 A. M., and Baltimore at 7.50 A. M.

The AFTERNOON TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 1 P. M., connecting at Hanover Junction at 3.03 P. M. with Mail train which leaves Harrisburg at 12.30 P. M. and arrives at Baltimore at 5.50 P. M., and with the Express train from Baltimore which leaves Baltimore at 3 P. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 7.25 P. M. Returning arrives at Gettysburg with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia and the North and West at 5.15 P. M. Passengers for the North or South on the Northern Central will make connections through each way by both Morning and Afternoon train. R. M'CURDY, President.

April 23, 1860.

JUST received and now opening, a large and varied assortment of QUEENSWARE, to which we invite the attention of buyers.

April 16. A. SCOTT & SON.

## Baltimore Adv'ts.

### New & Rich

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.—A. E. WARNER Gold and Silversmith, No. 10 NORTH GAY STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., has in store a beautiful assortment of styles and patterns of RICH JEWELRY, suitable for presents, embracing a great variety of Plain Gold and Sett Broaches, Mosaics, Carbunkles, &c., Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Finger Rings set with Diamond, Ruby, Pearl, Opal, Emerald, &c., Ladies' Gold Chains, Vest & Guard Chains, Miniature Lockets, Gold Thimbles, Cuff Pins; Signet, Chased and Plain Gold Rings; Pencils and Pens, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Gold and Jet Crosses, Jet Bracelets, Pins & Ear Rings, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of Silver Mounted & Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Waiters, Candlesticks, Butter and Salt Stands, Pearl Handle Desert Knives, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Fancy Articles, &c., all of which is respectfully offered on the lowest terms.

☞The Country Trade and Dealers generally are invited to give me a call, and examine Goods and Prices, being satisfied that my SILVER WARE cannot be surpassed either for fineness or quality, or the latest and most beautiful patterns. [Feb. 27, 1860. 1y

### Baltimore

BELL AND BRASS WORKS, 53 Holliday street, Baltimore, Md. REGESTER & WEBB, the Proprietors, are prepared to furnish BELLS of all descriptions, from 10 to 10,000 pounds, which are warranted equal in quality of tone, prolongation of sound and durability, to any made in the United States.

Our Bells are made of the best materials, warranted to give entire satisfaction; also, against breakage.

Farm Bells, ranging from 10 to 100 pounds, always on hand at northern prices.

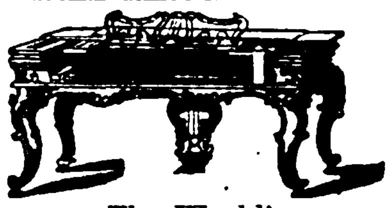
For Certificates with full particulars, send for one of our Circulars.

Aug. 29, 1859. 1y

### Carpets,

OIL CLOTHS and Mattings, wholesale and retail. Constantly on hand an assortment of Carpets at low prices, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets, of every style and price. Oil Cloths from 1 to 6 yards wide. Also, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Canton and Cocoa Mattings. Rag Carpets of our own make, by the piece or yard, at low rates. JOSEPH VICTORY, 125 Lexington st., one door west of Howard,

April 2, 1860. 3m Baltimore, Md.



### The World's

GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL! AWARDED TO C. MEYER, for his two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.—C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last Fifteen years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms No. 722 Arch street, below Eighth, south side, Philadelphia. [April 16, '60. 3m

### Dr. Esenwein's

TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL, is the best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Diptheria, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

*It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.*

Being prepared by a practical Physician and Druggist, and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. *Price 50 cents per bottle.*

☞Prepared only by DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO., Druggists and Chemists, N. W. cor. Ninth & Poplar Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

☞Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicines throughout the State.

April 2, 1860. 1y

### Removal.

ALEXANDER FRAZER, Clock and Watchmaker, has removed his shop to the room on the West side of the Public Square, lately occupied by David A. Buehler, Esq., as a Law Office, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859

### The Greatest Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [Oct. 24, 1859. 1y

### Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.

Nov. 28, 1859. tf

### New Goods!

CHEAP GOODS!! HANDSOME GOODS!!!—Just received, a large assortment of cheap and desirable DRY GOODS of every variety, at astonishingly low prices, and which we offer to the public. Having purchased our stock in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and having had the benefit of the market of three cities, and being selected with great care, we can safely guarantee to those wishing to purchase anything in our line that they cannot fail to be pleased both as to quality and price. We have received the latest styles and patterns of goods both for Ladies and Gentlemen, to which we invite their attention. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS,

April 9, 1860. Sign of the Red Front.

### Lumber and Coal,

LIME AND PLASTER—of all kinds constantly on hand, which we are selling at small profits for CASH. All Coal, &c., must be cash on delivery. SHEADS & BUEHLER.

Jan. 23, 1860.

DOMESTIC GOODS, in every variety, at SCHICK'S, consisting of Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Sheetings, &c.

## Baltimore Adv'ts.

### Wines, Brandies,

RUMS, BLACK TEAS, &c. P. TIERNAN & SON, offer for sale the following articles, of their own importation, particularly for family use:

SHERRY WINES—Pemartine's finest pale, gold and brown Sherries, in wood and in glass.

PORT WINES—Sandeman's competition red and white Port, in wood and in glass.

MADEIRA WINE—John Howard March's fine Madeira, in wood and in glass; also, Grape Juice.

HOCK WINES—Jahannesberger, Steinberger Marcobrunner, Cabinet, Lieb-frau-milch, Bronneberg, of 1846.

CHAMPAGNE WINES—Moet and Chandon's finest, in quarts and pints.

BRANDIES—Otard and Hennessy's fine old pale and dark Brandies.

RUMS—Old and fine Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, and from the Islands, imported direct from London.

HOLLAND GIN—The best quality—Tiernan brand—and no mixture of *aromatic* poison in it. 200 half chests of the finest SOUCHONG TEA.

Baltimore, Aug. 29, 1859. 1y

### A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-a-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country. A. MATHIOT & SON, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 2, 1859, 1y

### James H. Bosley,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, *Nos.* 124 *and* 126 *North Street*, BALTIMORE, MD.

I am prepared to receive and sell on Commission all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Having an experience of ten years in the Commission business, (and wishing to continue that alone.) I flatter myself that I shall be able to give SATISFACTION to all who favor me with consignments. Will also attend to filling orders for Groceries, Guano, and all kinds of Fertilizers.

Feb. 6, '60. 1y

### Burr Mill Stones



WARRANTED—B. F. STARR & CO., *Cor. of North and Centre Streets*, opposite N. C. R. R. Station, BALTIMORE, MD. Manufacturers of FRENCH BURRS, Importers and Dealers in Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloths, Leather and Gum Beltings, Calcined Plaster, and Mill Irons, of Warranted Quality. Also, Colone, Cocalico, and Esophes Mill Stones of all sizes. [Feb. 27, '60. 1y

### Ladd, Webster & Co.,

131 BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE, MD., Manufacturers of Improved Tight-stitch SEWING MACHINES, for Families and Manufacturing Establishments. Let Manufacturers, Planters, Farmers, Housekeepers, or any other persons in search of an instrument to execute any kind of Sewing now done by machinery, make sure they secure the best, by examining ours before purchasing.

☞Samples of Work sent by mail.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD SEWING MACHINE?

1. It should be well made, simple in its construction, and easily kept in order.
2. It should make a TIGHT LOCK-STITCH, alike on both sides of the material.
3. It should sew any and all materials that can be sewed.
4. It should be able to use Cotton, Thread, or Silk, directly from the spool.
5. It should be able to sew from coarse to fine, and from thick to thin, with rapidity, and without changing the tension.
6. It should be able to make the tension greater or less, on both the under and upper threads, and with uniformity.
7. It should have a straight needle; curved ones are liable to break.
8. The needle should have perpendicular motion. This is absolutely necessary for heavy work.
9. It should be capable of taking in the largest pieces of work.
10. It should be able to bind with a binder, hem with a hemmer; should stitch, fell, run and gather.
11. It should be always ready to work.
12. It should be capable of using the same size of thread on both sides of the work, and of using different colored thread or silk, above or below, to correspond with any two colors of cloth to be united.
13. It should be able to make a long or short stitch.
14. It should be able to fasten off the seam, and commence sewing tightly at the first stitch.
15. It should run easily and make but little noise.
16. It should have a wheel feed; none others are in constant contact with the work.
17. It should not be liable to get out of order.
18. It should not be liable to break the thread, nor skip stitches.
19. It should not be necessary to use a screw-driver or wrench to set the needle.
20. It should not be liable to oil the operator's dress.
21. It should not form a ridge on the under side, nor ravel out, nor be wasteful of thread, as is the case with ALL CHAIN-STITCH machines.
22. It should not be "more trouble than it's worth."
23. Finale, all of these advantages are possessed by our Sewing Machine.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.

Dec. 5, 1859. 1y

### Baltimore Commercial College

FOUNDED 1852. Chartered 1854. Located COR. OF BALTIMORE & CHARLES STS., BALTIMORE, MD.—The Largest, Most Elegantly Furnished & Popular Commercial College in the United States. Designed expressly for Young Men desiring to obtain a THOROUGH PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION in the shortest possible time and at the least expense.

A Large and Beautifully Ornamented Circular, containing upwards of SIX SQUARE FEET, with SPECIMEN OF PENMANSHIP, and a Large Engraving (the finest of the kind ever made in this country) representing the Interior View of the College, with Catalogue stating terms, &c., will be sent to Every Young Man on application, FREE OF CHARGE. Write immediately and you will receive the package by return mail. Address, E. K. LOSIER, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 6, 1860. 1y

### Artists', Painters'

AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' DEPOT.—The subscriber has constantly on hand a full assortment of materials for the use of *Artists, Painters and Photographers*. Also on hand a large and beautiful assortment of *Stereoscopic Instruments and Views*, embracing every variety of Foreign and American *Landscapes, Statuary, Parlor and Rural Groups, &c.* The beauty and interest of the Stereoscopic Views upon the parlor table furnish a never ending source of entertainment both to visitors and the home circle.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied on the most liberal terms. W. A. WISONG, No. 2 N. Liberty St., Baltimore, Md.

June 27, 1859. 1y

### Baltimore Safe Manufactory.

MILLER'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES.—Thousands of dollars in property of all kinds, saved annually in these safes that never failed to preserve their contents.—Factory, Dorance street, Providence, Rhode Island, and 159 North street, Baltimore. Salesrooms, No. 16 South Charles street. For sizes and prices send for a circular. All Safes warranted to give satisfaction. L. H. MILLER, No. 16 South Charles street,

Oct. 17, 1859. [Je. 27. 1y]. Baltimore, Md.

### New Firm—New Goods.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership in the HARDWARE & GROCERY business, at the old stand of Danner & Ziegler, in Baltimore street, under the name, style and firm of DANNER & ZIEGLER, JRS., and ask, and will endeavor to deserve, a continuance of the patronage of the old firm, as well as any quantity of new custom. They have just returned from the cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting in part of Building Materials, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, &c. Tools, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chissels, Gouges, Braces and Bitts, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers, &c. Blacksmiths will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse Shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, &c., with them, very cheap. Coach Findings, such as Cloth, Canvass, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil Cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobbs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, &c. Shoe Findings, Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot Trees, &c., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's tools. Cabinet Maker's Tools, a general assortment—also Varnish, Knobs, &c. HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Brittannia, Albata and Silver-plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candle-sticks, Waiters, Shovel and Tongs, Sad Irons, Enamelled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Churns, Carpeting, &c. Also, a general assortment of forged and rolled IRON of all sizes and kinds; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest. GROCERIES, a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverised, Clarified and Brown Sugars; New Orleans, West India and Sugar House Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, Fine, Coarse and Dairy Salt; Linseed, Fish and Sperm OIL; Turpentine, Fish, &c.; a full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil; also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, Housekeeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet Maker's, Painter's, Glazier's, and Grocery line, all of which they are determined to sell as low for CASH as any house out of the city.

HENRY B. DANNER,
WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, May 24, 1858.

### Notice.

THE undersigned having retired from the Mercantile business, the same will hereafter be continued at the old stand, in Baltimore street, by their sons, Henry B. Danner and Waybright Ziegler, under the name and style of Danner & Ziegler, Jrs., whom we will recommend to, and for whom we would bespeak a liberal share of patronage from old customers, and of the public in general.

Having retired from the Mercantile business it is necessary that our old business should be settled up. We, therefore, notify all those indebted to us either by Judgment, Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same without delay. The books will be found at the old stand.

J. B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

May 25, 1858.

### Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

### Spouting.

GEORGE & HENRY WAMPLER will make House Spouting and put up the same low, for cash or country produce. Farmers and all others wishing their houses, barns, &c., spouted, would do well to give them a call.

April 18, '53. tf G. & H. WAMPLER.

### Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

*President*—George Swope.
*Vice President*—S. R. Russell.
*Secretary*—D. A. Buehler.
*Treasurer*—David M'Creary.
*Executive Committee*—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.
*Managers*—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos. A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan, Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt, John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R. Hersh.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

### Notice

TO FARMERS AND MERCHANTS.—We have now opened our large and commodious Warehouse, on the corner of Stratton and Railroad streets, near the Depot of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, and are prepared to receive produce of all kinds, viz: FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, &c. Also, on hand and for sale, Salt, Guanos, Plaster, Fish, &c. A large stock of Groceries just received, consisting of Sugars, Coffees, Syrups, Molasses, Oils, Rice, Teas, Spices of all kinds, Cedar-ware, &c., &c., which we do not hesitate to say, we will sell at low as can be bought elsewhere, wholesale and retail. Merchants will do well by calling to see and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto will be "quick sales and small profits."

We would also call the attention of all interested in the thrifty and healthful condition of their Cattle, Horses, Hogs, &c., to the fact that we have for sale Breinig, Fronefield & Co.'s Celebrated Vegetable CATTLE POWDER, of which we have sold from 1500 to 2000 pounds per annum to Farmers and Storekeepers.

KLINEFELTER, BOLLINGER & CO.

Gettysburg, Sept. 5, 1858.

### More New Goods

AT the Sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street. We have just received a large stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Buggy Harness, Collars, Whips, &c., and are determined to sell at the lowest prices possible for cash.—Call and judge for yourselves.

Oct. 17, 1859. COBEAN & CULP.

### Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.—Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicine furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhoea, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, Pres't.

GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Sec'y.*

Nov. 7, 1859. 1y

### White Goods

AND EMBROIDERIES.—J. L. SCHICK would invite the ladies to examine his large variety of new style Brilliantes, Cambrics, Jaconets, Plaid Cambrics, Linens, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. [April 16, 1860.

CARPETS.—Another addition to our fine stock of carpetings just received, to which we invite the attention of housekeepers. FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

# THE COMPILER.

## A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

42ND YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1860. NO. 34.



### TERMS:

The COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1 75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2 00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wamplers' Tinning Establishment—"COMPILER" on the sign.



**Circulate the Documents!**

The subscription price of *The Compiler* is now, as it has long been, $1,75 per annum, *if paid in advance*—otherwise, $2. We will also furnish it for the campaign—from this time until after the Presidential election—at SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS, payment invariably *in advance*. Persons getting up clubs will always find us ready and willing to make proper remuneration for their time and trouble. CIRCULATE THE DOCUMENTS!

**Wm. A. Duncan,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in the North-west corner of Centre Square, Gettysburg, Pa. [Oct. 3, 1859. tf

**A. J. Cover,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will promptly attend to Collections and all other business entrusted to him. Office between Fahnestocks' and Danner & Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5, 1859.

**Edward B. Buehler,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

**D. McConaughy,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

**J. C. Neely,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will attend to collections and all other business intrusted to his care with promptness. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond. (formerly occupied by Wm. B. McClellan, Esq.)

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859. tf

**Wm. B. McClellan,**

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in West Middle street, one door west of the new Court House.

Gettysburg, Nov. 14, 1859.

**Dr. A. W. Dorsey,**

FORMERLY of Carroll county, Md., having permanently located in Gettysburg, offers his professional services to the citizens of the town and surrounding country in the practice of the various branches of his profession. Office and residence, Baltimore street, next door to The Compiler office, where he may be found at all times when not professionally engaged.

REFERENCES.

Prof. Nathan R. Smith, Baltimore, Md.
Rev. Augustus Webster, D. D., Baltimore Md.
Dr. J. L. Warfield, Westminster, Md.
Dr. W. A. Mathias, " "
Jacob Reese, Esq., " "
John K. Longwell, Esq., " "
Geo. E. Wampler, Esq., " "
Rev. Thomas Bowen, Gettysburg.

Oct. 25, 1858. 6m

**J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.**

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Pitking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stover.

DENTIST.

Gettysburg, April 11, 53.

**The Old County**

BUILDING, known by every man in the county, and no doubt many a one wished there never had been such a place, as many were broken up by permitting, or rather obliged to have their names entered upon the county dockets. But look at the change. It is a pleasure now to call there and buy goods of SAMSON at such astonishingly reduced prices—lower than ever before offered in the county.

He has just received from the cities a large lot of new Ready-made CLOTHING, for men and boys' wear; with Hats, Boots and Shoes, Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, Violins, Segars, Tobacco, &c., &c., &c. Call soon, and don't miss the great bargains now had at the old County Building, corner of the Diamond and York street, Gettysburg.—*That's the spot!*

Thankful to his old customers for their patronage, he hopes by his change of location not only to retain their custom, but secure a large number of new buyers.

An entire summer suit—coat, pants and vest—for $1,25! M. SAMSON.

April 16, 1860.

**Just in Season!**

GIVE US A CALL!—The undersigned have just received from the cities an immense stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS, VESTINGS in all varieties, &c., suitable for the season, which they offer to the public at unprecedentedly low rates.

"They ask a call,
To convince all"—

of the truth of his assertion. No trouble to show goods and give prices. A large lot of READY-MADE CLOTHING also selling cheaper than ever.

Garments made up for men and boys, as usual, in the very best manner, and according to any style desired. The work being done in their own establishment, they are always enabled to warrant it. Remember, their place of business is the large and commodious room adjoining Cobean & Culp's on Chambersburg street. JACOBS & BRO.,

Sept. 19, 1859. Merchant Tailors.

**Shawls! Shawls!**

AT SCHICK'S.

Broche, (long and square.)
Printed Cashmere Shawls,
Stella, Thibet, and De Laine do.

April 16, 1860.

**Removals.**

THE undersigned, being the authorized person to make removals into Ever Green Cemetery, hopes that such as contemplate the removal of the remains of deceased relatives or friends, will avail themselves of this season of the year to have it done. Removals made with promptness—terms low, and no effort spared to please.

PETER THORN,

March 12, '60. Keeper of the Cemetery.

**Removal.**

THE subscriber has removed his Plough and Machine Shop from the Foundry building to Railroad street, opposite Tate's Blacksmith shop, back of the Eagle Hotel, where he is better prepared than ever to attend to customers. Ploughs always on hand and made to order at the shortest notice, and Machines, Reapers, &c., repaired. Also he will attend to cleaning and repairing Clocks. DAVID WARREN.

May 10.

**Gas! Gas! Gas!**

THE subscriber has laid in a large stock of Gas Chandeliers, Brackets, Burners, &c., to which he invites the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg. His prices are as low as they are in the cities. Call in and see for yourselves. Ware Room in York street, opposite the Bank.

May 7, 1860. WM. HELME.


### POET'S CORNER.

#### TIME WILL SHOW.

Time will show what we have done.
What has been ended, and what begun,
Time will show.

Who has been true to the dream of his youth,
Garnered a harvest of rich, ripe fruit,
Time will show.

Time will show a good deed has been wrought,
Hewn from the heart of a noble thought,
Time will show.

Time will show how men have grown strong,
Chanting the burdens of eloquent song,
Time will show.

We are looking ahead with fearful eyes,
Watching the flush of our morning skies,
All aglow.

We smile as we think on our future years,
But our smiles are veiled with half shed tears
We never show.

But time will show the deeds of us all,
As we tread the last arch of His mighty hall.
Time will show.

### MISCELLANY.

FROM PARTON'S LIFE OF JACKSON.

#### GEN. JACKSON AT NEW ORLEANS.

JACKSON'S ARRIVAL.

Early on the morning of the second of December, 1814, a party of gentlemen rode at a brisk trot from the lake towards the city of New Orleans. The mist, which, during the night, broods over the swamp, had not cleared off.—The air was chilly, damp and uncomfortable. The travellers, however, were evidently hardy men, accustomed to exposure, and intent upon purposes too absorbing to leave any consciousness of external discomforts. Though devoid of all military display, and even of the ordinary equipments of soldiers, the bearing and appearance of these men betokened their connection with the profession of arms. The chief of the party, which was composed of five or six persons, was a tall, gaunt man, of very erect carriage, with a countenance full of stern decision and fearless energy, but furrowed with care and anxiety.—His complexion was sallow and unhealthy; his hair was iron grey, and his body thin and emaciated, like that of one who had just recovered from a lingering and painful sickness. But the fierce glare of his bright and hawk-like eye betrayed a soul and spirit which triumphed over all infirmites of the body. His dress was simple and nearly threadbare. A small leather cap protected his head, and a short Spanish blue cloak his body, while his feet and legs were encased in high dragoon boots, long ignorant of polish or blacking, which reached to the knees. In age he appeared to have passed about forty-five winters—the season for which his stern and hardy nature seemed peculiarly adapted.

EFFECT ON THE PEOPLE.

Jackson has come! There was magic in the news. Every witness, living and dead, testifies to the electric effect of the General's quiet and sudden arrival. There was a truce at once to indecision, to indolence, to incredulity, to factious debate, to paltry contentions, to wild alarm. He had come, so worn with disease and the fatigue of his ten days' ride on horseback that he was more fit for the hospital than the field. But there was that in his manner and aspect which revealed the master.—That will of his triumphed over the languor and anguish of disease, and every one who approached him felt that the man for the hour was there.

AT A DINNER PARTY.

The new aid-de-camp, Mr. Livingston, as he rode from the parade ground by the General's side, invited him home to dinner. The General promptly accepted the invitation. It chanced that the beautiful and gay Mrs. Livingston, the leader of society then at New Orleans, both Creole and American, had a little dinner party that day, composed only of ladies, most of whom were young and lively Creole belles. Mr. Livingston had sent home word that General Jackson had arrived, and that he should ask him to dinner: a piece of news that threw the hospitable lady into consternation. "What shall we do with this wild General from Tennessee?" whispered the girls to one another; for they had all conceived that General Jackson, however becomingly he might comport himself in an Indian fight, would be most distressingly out of place at a fashionable dinner party in the first drawing-room of the most polite city in America! He was announced. The young ladies were seated about the room. Mrs. Livingston sat upon a sofa at the head of the apartment, anxiously awaiting the inroad of the wild fighter into the regions sacred hitherto to elegance and grace. He entered. Erect, composed, bronzed with long exposure to the sun, his hair just beginning to turn grey, clad in his uniform of coarse blue cloth and yellow buckskin, his high boots flapping loosely about his slender legs, he looked, as he stood near the door of the drawing-room, the very picture of a war-worn noble warrior and COMMANDER. He bowed to the ladies magnificently, who all rose at his entrance, as much from amazement as from politeness. Mrs. Livingston advanced toward him. With a dignity and grace seldom equalled, never surpassed, he went forward to meet her, he conducted her back to her sofa, and sat by her side. The fair Creoles were dumb with astonishment. In a few minutes dinner was served, and the General continued, during the progress of the meal, to converse in an easy, agreeable manner, in the tone of society, of the sole topic of the time, the coming invasion. He assured the ladies that he felt perfectly confident of defending the city, and begged that they would give themselves no uneasiness with regard to that matter. He rose soon from the table and left the house with Mr. Livingston. In one chorus, the young ladies exclaimed to their hostess, "Is *this* your backwoodsman? Why, madam, he is a prince!"

HIS PROSPECTS.

Two thousand Kentuckians, under General Thomas and General Adair, were also on their way down the Mississippi; the worst provided body of men, perhaps, that ever went fifteen hundred miles from home to help to defend a sister State. A few rifles they had among them, but no clothing suitable for the season, no blankets, no tents, no equipage. Besides food, they were furnished with just one article of necessity, namely, *a cooking kettle for every eight men!* In a flotilla of boats, hastily patched together on the banks of the Ohio, they started on their voyage, carrying provisions enough for exactly half the distance. They were agreeably disappointed, however, in their expectation of living a month on half rations, by overtaking a boat loaded with flour; and, thus supplied, they went on their way, ragged, but rejoicing. Such was General Jackson's situation—such the posture of affairs in New Orleans—such the means and prospects of defence—on the fourteenth of December: two or three thousand troops in the city; four thousand more within ten or fifteen days' march; six gun-boats on Lake Borgne; two armed vessels on the river; a small garrison of regulars at Fort St. Philip; another at the fort between the two lakes; the obstruction of the bayous still in progress; the citizens hopeful and resolute, most of them at work, every man where he could do most for the cause, the General returning to his quarters from his tour of inspection.

PICTURE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Major Latour gives us a lively *French* picture of New Orleans, as it appeared during the last few days of waiting for the enemy: "Such was the universal confidence inspired by the activity and decision of the Commander-in-Chief, added to the detestation in which the enemy was held, and the desire to punish his audacity, should he presume to land, that not a single warehouse or shop was shut, nor were any goods or valuable effects removed from the city. At that period, New Orleans presented a very affecting picture to the eyes of the patriot, and of all those whose bosoms glow with the feelings of national honor, which raise the mind far above the vulgar apprehension of personal danger. The citizens were preparing for battle as cheerfully as if it had been a party of pleasure, each in his vernacular tongue singing songs of victory. The streets resounded with Yankee Doodle, the Marseilles Hymn, the Chant du Depart, and other martial airs, while those who had been long unaccustomed to military duty were furbishing their arms and accoutrements. Beauty applauded valor, and promised with her smiles to reward the toils of the brave. Though inhabiting an open town, not above ten leagues from the enemy, and never till now exposed to war's alarms, the fair sex of New Orleans were animated with the ardor of the defenders, and with cheerful serenity at the sound of the drum presented themselves at the windows and balconies to applaud the troops going through their evolutions, and to encourage their husbands, sons, fathers and brothers, to protect them from the insults of our ferocious enemies, and prevent a repetition of the horrors of Hampton."

FINAL PREPARATIONS.

When, soon after dark, the noise of preparation in the British camp grew louder and came nearer, there could not have been much doubt in the lines that another most unquiet Sunday was in reserve for them. There was much silent and rather grim preparation in Jackson's camp; a cleaning of arms, a counting out of cartridges and adjustment of flints, and a careful loading of muskets and rifles. Beside the thirty-two pounder was heaped up a bushel or two of musket balls and fragments of iron, enough to fill the piece up to the muzzle, and which will fill it up to the muzzle if the enemy come to close quarters, and deal such wholesale death among them as no thirty-two pounder has ever dealt before. Yes, grimness certainly prevails to a considerable extent. We are in earnest. Jackson walks slowly along the lines just before dark. He, too, is grim, but confident. He wears the look of a man whose mind is wholly made up, and who clearly knows what he will do in any and every case. He stops occasionally, to see that the stacked muskets are all loaded, and says to Planche's men, as he goes along their part of the line, "Don't fire till you can see the whites of their eyes, and if you want to sleep, sleep upon your arms."

EIGHTH OF JANUARY.

At one o'clock on the morning of this memorable day, on a couch in a room of the McCarty mansion-house, General Jackson lay asleep, in his worn uniform. Several of his aids slept upon the floor in the same apartment, all equipped for the field, except that their sword-belts were unbuckled, and their swords and pistols laid aside. A sentinel paced the adjacent passage. Sentinels moved noiselessly about the building, which loomed up large, dim, and silent in the foggy night, among the darkening trees. Most of those who slept at all that night were still asleep, and there was at yet little stir in either camp to disturb their slumbers.

Dreaming of their Scottish hills and homes, their English fields and friends, may have been many brave Britons in their cold and wet *bivouac*.

THE BATTLE.

Steadily and fast the column of General Gibbs marched toward batteries numbered six, seven, and eight, which played upon it, at first with but occasional effect, often missing, sometimes throwing a ball right into its midst, and causing it to reel and pause for a moment. Promptly were the gaps filled up; bravely the column came on. As they neared the lines the well-aimed shot made more dreadful havoc, "cutting great lanes in the column from rear to front," and tossing men and parts of men aloft, or hurling them far on one side. At length, still steady and unbroken, they came within range of the small-arms, the rifles of Carroll's Tennesseans, the muskets of Adair's Kentuckians, four lines of sharp-shooters, one behind the other. General Carroll coolly waiting for the right moment, held his fire till the enemy were within two hundred yards, and then gave the word—fire.

At first with a certain deliberation, afterward in hottest haste, always with deadly effect, the riflemen plied their terrible weapons. The summit of the embankment was a line of spurting fire, except where the great guns showed their liquid, belching flash.—The noise was peculiar, and altogether indescribable; a rolling, bursting, echoing noise, never to be forgotten by a man that heard it. Along the whole line it blazed and rolled; the British batteries showering rockets over the scene; Patterson's batteries on the other side of the river joining in the hellish concert. Imagine it. Ask no one to describe it. Our words were mostly made before such a scene had become possible.

The column of General Gibbs, mowed by the fire of the riflemen, still advanced, Gibbs at its head. As they caught sight of the ditch, some of the officers cried out:

"Where are the Forty-fourth? If we get to the ditch, we have no means of crossing and scaling the lines!"

"Here come the Forty-fourth! Here come the Forty-fourth!" shouted the General; adding, in an under tone, for his own private solace, "that if he lived till to-morrow he would hang Mullens on the highest tree in the cypress wood."

Reassured, these heroic men pressed on, in the face of that murderous, slaughtering fire. But this could not last. With half its number fallen, and all its commanding officers disabled, except the general, its pathway strewed with dead and wounded, and the men falling over faster and faster, the column wavered and reeled (so the American riflemen thought) like a reed ship on a tempestuous sea. At about a hundred yards from the lines the front ranks halted, and so threw the column into disorder, Gibbs shouting in the madness of vexation for them to reform and advance. There was no reforming under such a fire. Once checked, the column could not but break and retreat in confusion.

*Miserable People.*—Young ladies with new bonnets on rainy Sundays, dresses playing dip, dip, dip, at every step.

A witness in a bribery case.

A city sportsman at the finish of one day's shooting.

A printer who publishes a paper for nothing, and finds himself.

A smoking nephew on a visit to an anti-smoking aunt.

A young doctor who has cured his first patient and has no prospect of another.

A star actress with her name in small letters on the bills.

The Black Republicans since the nomination of Lincoln.

*Apple Bread.*—A French officer has invented, and practiced with great success, a method of making bread with common apples, very far superior to potato bread. After having boiled one-third of peeled apples, he bruised them while quite warm into two-thirds of flour, including the proper quantity of yeast, and kneaded the whole without water, the juice of the fruit being quite sufficient. When the mixture had acquired the consistency of paste, he put it into a vessel, in which he allowed it to rise for about twelve hours. By this process he obtained a very excellent bread, full of eyes, and extremely palatable and light. We have an idea that apple bread wouldn't be hard to take.

*Why Heenan Didn't Beat Sayers Outright.*—George Wilkes, in a letter to his paper, the *Spirit of the Times*, gives it as his decided opinion, that Heenan can whip two such men as Sayers in one day, and that the fact would have been unequivocally demonstrated, but that Jack Macdonald had bet two or three hundred dollars that the fight would last over an hour, and constantly checked the impetuosity of Heenan, and that when finally, at the remonstrance of Mr. Wilkes himself, Heenan did "let loose" upon him, his superiority was at once but beyond all reasonable doubt.

☞A Yankee from Maine, being at Buena Vista the night before the battle, and somewhat doubtful of the result, went out of hearing, as he supposed, and made the following prayer:—"O Lord, here we are, about four thousand of us, and twenty thousand Mexicans—enough to swallow us without greasing. Now if you can help us, do it—and if you cant, for heaven's sake don't help the Mexicans—and just hold on until to-morrow, and you'll see the gaul darndest fight you ever saw in your life. Yours, respectfully, amen."

☞All the Know Nothing papers in New Jersey, we believe, have decided to support Lincoln for President.

#### LETTER FROM GOV. BIGLER.

The following letter from Gov. Bigler in explanation of his course at Charleston was written in reply to a letter from D. W. Moore, of Philadelphia:

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 26, 1860.

*Dear Sir:* My attention has been so frequently called to flagrant misrepresentations of my actions and intentions as a delegate in the Charleston Convention, similar to those enclosed by you, that I have reluctantly concluded, in order to relieve myself of constant importunities, to meet all these charges in reply to you, which you may give to the newspaper press, if you think it necessary and proper. It is right to premise that, whilst I shall speak somewhat freely of the majority of the Pennsylvania delegation in that Convention, I speak only for myself, not having had an opportunity of consulting with any one, and must be alone responsible for what I say.

The strictures which you inclose to me on the course and purposes of the majority of the Pennsylvania delegation, at Charleston, would be severe indeed, if they were founded in truth; but they are either totally unfounded or find their existence in a forced perversion of the facts. It is not true that the majority of the Pennsylvania delegation sought to drive Mr. Douglas from the field, by adopting a platform of principles on which he could not honorably stand. So far from this, we voted to make the nominations *before* the platform, whilst the minority of our delegation and all other friends of Mr. Douglas voted to make the platform first. This was the fatal error of the Convention, as all parties frankly confessed at the subsequent stages of its proceedings. Then, again, on this same point, the majority voted for a motion submitted by myself, to re-commit the platform, hoping in that way to reach the balloting for candidates with a full Convention; but the effort failed.

Equally untrue is the allegation that we favored a platform of principles committing the party to the policy of a slave code in the Territories. It is true that we sustained the series of resolutions last reported by the majority of the committee, or rather by the seventeen Democratic States; but no fair-minded man will pretend to discover the principles of a slave code or anything like them in those resolutions.—They simply forbade the conclusion that the Territories are sovereignties; and declared it the duty of the Government to protect constitutional rights by constitutional means, as well in the Territories as elsewhere. Surely no government should do less than this.—As I understood it, the friends of Mr. Douglas took exception to that part of the resolutions that excluded the idea of sovereign power in the Territorial government, or rather the right of the Territorial Legislature to exclude slavery or slave property from a Territory; but I do not think it was seriously pretended by any that the resolutions committed the party to a slave code; nor did I meet any delegate who was seriously in favor of any such speculative legislation. No sensible man pretends that Congress can create rights for slavery, or slave property in the Territories, or anywhere else. The only question is as to whether that species of property is to be maintained and protected in the rights the Constitution gives it. Nothing more is asked, and nothing less will be acceptable to the South.

It is also untrue that we favored the course of the seceding States, or at any time manifested a determination to go out with them. No body of men in the Convention could have witnessed their withdrawal with feelings of deeper regret than did the majority of the Pennsylvania Delegation, for the direct tendency of that act was to favor the nomination of a candidate we were against; and I do not believe there were any men in Charleston who exerted themselves more ardently than did a portion of the Pennsylvania delegation to induce the seceders to return to the Convention, myself amongst the number. It is true, that when it was generally understood and believed that the remainder of the Southern States, failing to have their ultimatum accepted by the Convention, would also secede, together with the two Pacific States, many of us had determined, and had not hesitated to say, that on the happening of that contingency, we should refuse to participate any longer in the proceedings of the Convention. This we should have done, because a nomination made under such circumstances would have been an idle ceremony and would have foreclosed all chance of reconciliation in the Convention or success for the party; but no one, so far as my knowledge goes, thought seriously of going out with the eight States that had retired, or for the reasons which they assigned.

The inquiry—put in no gracious terms—"whether the Cincinnati platform was good enough for the majority of the Pennsylvania Delegation," is readily answered. It was good enough for us and we voted for it; but we were willing, in addition, in order to save the party from disruption, and because we believed it right in principle, to acknowledge that modification or definition of the meaning of the Cincinnati platform which the decision or opinion of the Supreme Court, in the case of Dred Scott, had necessarily engrafted upon it, to the effect, that the Territories are not sovereignties; that a Territorial Legislature cannot exclude slave property from the limits of its jurisdiction, and that within its jurisdiction it is bound to take as good care of that species of property as it does of any other. This concession would have preserved the harmony of the Convention, and then Mr. Douglas, if nominated, would have had a fair chance for an election. I am willing to leave the public to decide between me and my assailants on this point.

But the great complaint of all is, that the majority of the delegation did not vote for Mr. Douglas. This complaint is as unreasonable as anything else that has been said, and only goes to prove that in the ardor of their admiration for Mr. D. certain of his friends are utterly incapable of looking at both sides of this question and judging impartially. We certainly never pretended to be for Mr. Douglas, and, therefore, no one has been deceived. It was perfectly well known when we were elected delegates that we preferred other candicates to Mr. Douglas. But it is attempted to find in the large vote received by him a reason—to some a conclusive reason—why we should have abandoned our favorites and gone for Mr. D. Under ordinary circumstances there would be great, if not conclusive, force in this view of the case, and I do not hesitate to say to you, that with auspicious surroundings, and where the alternatives involved only a choice of men, with about equal chances of success at the polls, it would have influenced my action to no considerable degree; but to my mind the surroundings utterly forbade that we should go for Mr. Douglas. As the case then stood, his nomination could have resulted only in utter defeat to himself and the party. You must keep in mind the fact that we did not ballot for a candidate at all until the delegates from eight States and the half of the delegation from Delaware had retired from the Convention, on the ground that they could not stand by the platform of principles as then adopted. Had the Pennsylvania and other delegations yielded at this juncture and nominated Mr. Douglas, everybody knows that the seceding States would forthwith have nominated a Southern candidate, and probably called a Convention of all the Southern States to have ratified that nomination; and thus, sir, the Democratic party, that glorious old organization which has done so much to advance the prosperity of our great country, and vindicate the principles of our Republican system of government, would have been shattered into fragments and prostrated probably forever. Whatever I might have done under other circumstances, I thought it a duty, an imperative duty, to the Democratic party and the country, to stand out against the nomination of Mr. Douglas as things then stood.—Surely the friends of Mr. D. do not seek to nominate him for the glory of the nomination alone. I take it they desire to see him made President; and in my judgment no act could have more completely foreclosed all his chances at this time than to have nominated him in a divided Convention. For myself I preferred to look rather to the harmony and success of the party than to the nomination of any favorite candidate.

Now, sir, it is no more than just to say that the aggregate vote as recorded in the Convention in favor of Mr. Douglas did not truly reflect the individual preferences of its members; nor did it reflect the choice of the States, had all the delegations voted as a unit. Under neither rule could Mr. D. have received half the votes of the Convention. His large vote was, therefore, in some measure, fictitious. On the rule of voting per capita, he would have received from 125 to 128 votes, and by delegations from 130 to 140. This is the most liberal count that can be truthfully made for him. In the New York delegation alone, there were fifteen or sixteen delegates who preferred other candidates, and so voted in their caucus meetings, and there were a number in Ohio and Indiana whose individual preferences were not for Mr. D. Yet all of these votes were forced to him by the new rule adopted by the Convention. Now, sir, I will be frank enough to confess to you that had the large vote for Mr. Douglas resulted to him under the old rule that prevailed at Baltimore and Cincinnati, I should not think it generous to make this point; but I make it because the rule was changed; and it was the *change of the rule*, and *not the individual desire* of the delegates that gave Mr. D. a majority of votes in the Convention. The Cincinnati rule allowed the majority of each delegation to determine how the vote of the State should be cast—whether as a unit or as the individual delegates preferred. The Charleston rule so far changed this law as to take the power from the majority of the several delegations, if not instructed, and gives the minority equal right with the majority. Hence where, as in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, there was a large minority for Mr. Douglas, they were permitted to vote as they individually preferred; but where required to vote as a unit, he received the entire number by the force of a majority. Everybody who was at Charleston knows that the friends of Mr. D. greatly rejoiced at the adoption of this rule, and regarded it as a strong point in his favor, as I am sure I did. I am not mistaken about the two rules, for I have read them both within an hour so that I might state the difference correctly.

Nor will it do in presenting this case fairly and impartially to overlook the fact that the fifteen Southern States and the two Pacific States—all that are counted certain for the Democratic nominee—except a minority in Missouri and Maryland, and two or three scattering delegates elsewhere in the South, were against the nomination of Mr. Douglas, and differed with his friends as to the platform of principles; as did a majority of the delegations in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, two of the hopeful Northern States, leaving Mr. D.'s entire vote in States admittedly Republican, with the exception of Indiana and Illinois. It is thus seen how necessary it was to keep the States intact that were against Mr. D., for without them, and all of them, our chances of election are almost hopeless.

Under all the circumstances we united with the majority of the Convention in favor of the adjournment to Baltimore, hoping that better counsels might prevail; that the party might become united, and a nominee be selected with whom we could defeat the Black Republican party.

I do not care to notice what has been said about misunderstandings in our delegation. These things are very common on such occasions. Nor do I think we had more than the usual manifestation of feeling. I must say, however, that the allegation that the attempt of the majority to instruct Mr. Wright as a member of the committee on the platform was a "trick," is utterly unwarranted. Mr. Wright had very frankly and repeatedly declared that he would obey the will of the majority of the delegation on that subject; and certainly no more formal or imposing way of expressing that desire could be devised than that of each delegate giving his proper signature expressing that desire. That was all that was done. That mode was adopted because of the necessity for prompt action, and the difficulty of getting the entire delegation together. I certainly knew of no other reason for that course or any intended indignity to Mr. Wright. But this is of small moment.

I am not for a slave code, and never have been; and nothing I have recently said or done could warrant any such conclusion. I have no patience with men who will not distinguish between an attempt by Congress to establish and maintain the institution of slavery in a Territory, and the duty of maintaining the constitutional rights of citizens and protecting property. The vote in the Senate on Friday last ought to be conclusive on this point. The fifth resolution in the series proposed by Mr. Davis, in which some affect to find the principles of a slave code, was adopted by a vote of thirty-five yeas to two nays; even the Republicans being unwilling to vote against a declaration that it is the duty of the government to maintain the rights of property in the Territories, whilst Mr. Brown's resolution, which avowed the doctrine of a slave code, received but three votes.

As for the tariff, I know the wishes of my constituents on that subject; and I shall labor diligently, in season and out of season, with every proper means in my power to carry out their will; and failing to get all they desire, I shall endeavor to secure the best measure possible. Very truly, your obed't serv't,

WM. BIGLER.

D. W. MOORE, Esq., Phila.

**Taking a Man to Pieces.**

Captain Evans was an old naval veteran of sixty-seven; he had lost an arm and an eye, years and years before, at Navarino, which last action settled his understanding, both legs being carried away by a chain shot. Cork legs were coming into fashion. Captain Evans had a pair of the first quality made for himself; he had also a false arm and hand; in the latter he could screw a fork, as occasion required, and being gloved, the deficiency was not easily perceived. As increasing years rendered him in firm, his valets took advantage of him, so he wrote to his brother, a Somersetshire Squire, to send him up some tenant's son for a body servant—"No matter how stupid, if honest and faithful," he wrote.

His brother was absent, and sent to his steward to select a lad. This the steward did, but merely mentioned that Captain Evans was infirm, not apprising the lumpkin of his new master's deficiencies, and sent him to London at once, where the Captain lived.

At ten at night he arrived, and was immediately shown to Captain Evans' sitting room.

"Well, John, my rascally valet is absent again, without leave; help me to bed, as it is late, and then you can go down to your supper."

Adjourning to the bed room, the old gentleman said:

"John, unscrew my leg."

"Zur?" said John."

"Unscrew my leg, this way, see."

John did so, tremblingly.

"John, unscrew my other leg."

"Zur?" said John."

"Unscrew the other leg, sir."

John did so, now in a state of bewilderment.

"John, unscrew this arm."

Trembling still more, to the Captain's great amusement, he obeyed.

"John, put this eye on the table."

John took it as if it would have bitten him.

"No, John—no, I won't take the other eye out—lift me into bed."

This done, the waggish Captain continued, "John, beat up the pillow, it is not comfortable."

This was done.

"Beat it up again, sir; it is quite hard."

Again John shook up the pillow.

"That won't do, John; I can't get my head comfortable. John, unscrew my head."

"No, by thunder, I'll unscrew no more," and John fled from the room to the kitchen, swearing his master was the devil, taking himself to pieces like a clock.

*Puritanical Political Piety.*—On Lord's Day week, the pastor of the Unitarian Church in Concord, Mass announced from the pulpit the nomination of Lincoln. In the evening, a Black Republican ratification meeting was held in the vestry of the church. Sanborn, the martyr of Concord, made an Abolition speech, and sundry other brethren offered prayers and made speeches.—*Phila. Argus.*

*The Tail of Know Nothingism Still Alive.*—The American party in Baltimore, which is made up principally of "Plug Uglies," "Blood Tubs" and "Rosebuds," has determined, as we learn from an edict issued by the "Superior Council," to maintain its political organization in the municipal election next fall.

*The Middle Age.*—The unwillingness of persons above forty, to remember facts and persons with which and whom they were contemporary, has been happily called by a wit, "the darkness of the *middle ages*."


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# THE COMPILER.

VIRTUE LIBERTY & INDEPENDENCE

E. J. STABLE, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

GETTYSBURG, PA:

MONDAY MORNING, JUNE 11, 1860.


FOR GOVERNOR,

## HON. HENRY D. FOSTER,

OF WESTMORELAND.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS:

Hon. George M. Keim, Hon. Richard Vaux.

DISTRICT ELECTORS:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Frederick A. Server, | 14. Isaac Rockhow. |
| 2. Wm. C. Patterson, | 15. Geo. D. Jackson. |
| 3. Jos. Crockett, Jr., | 16. John A. Ahl. |
| 4. John G. Brenner, | 17. Joel B. Danner. |
| 5. G. W. Jacoby, | 18. J. R. Crawford. |
| 6. Chas. Kelley, | 19. H. N. Lee. |
| 7. Oliver P. James, | 20. Josh. B. Howell. |
| 8. David Schall, | 21. N. B. Fetterman. |
| 9. Joel Leitner, | 22. Samuel Marshall. |
| 10. S. S. Barbour, | 23. Wm Book. |
| 11. Thos. H. Walker, | 24. B. D. Hamlin. |
| 12. S. S. Winchester, | 25. Gaylord Church. |
| 13. Jos. Laubach, | |

### The Japanese.

☞The Japanese Ambassadors were received at Baltimore on Friday last, and, of course, a grand display was had on the occasion. The military were out in strong force, as was the Fire Department. The Embassy was received at Camden Station at 10 o'clock, from which they were escorted (they being seated in open barouches,) to the Maryland Institute, where the formal reception took place. Mayor Swan made a speech of welcome, which was replied to briefly by the chief of the Embassy. The line of march was then resumed, and continued through the principal streets, to the Gilmor House, where quarters had been provided for the guests. At 6 o'clock the steam fire engines made a highly successful display of their powers in Monument Square, and at night a beautiful exhibition of fire works was witnessed—both attracting thousands of people, perfectly jamming the Square and the avenues leading to it. The ovation was, altogether, creditable to Baltimore, and seemed to afford much pleasure to the Japanese—of whom there were about seventy. Nearly forty ladies and gentlemen of this place visited the city for the purpose of having a sight at these peculiar people.

### Humbug Won't Do.

Three years ago the Republican party tried to force David Wilmot, a notorious renegade and free-trade Democrat, upon the people of Pennsylvania, for Governor, but her yeomanry could not be seduced, and he was defeated by an immense vote. Again, this year, the same game is attempted, to force Hannibal Hamlin, also a renegade Democrat, and a notorious free-trader, into the Vice President's chair, so that by his casting vote, if necessary, he can defeat tariff bills. Queer, isn't it, whenever a free-trade Democrat turns renegade he is instantly rewarded. Will the tariff-men of this region swallow such deception? We shall see.

☞The adjourned National Democratic Convention will assemble at Baltimore on Monday next, the 18th inst. It will attract an immense concourse of Democrats from all parts of the United States.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in speaking of the approaching session at Baltimore, remarks:—"A conciliatory spirit would soon lead to conciliatory action. The New York, otherwise called the Tennessee resolution, would probably be accepted by the South in regard to the Territories, and ought to be accepted by the North.—Breckinridge, of Kentucky, for President, and Dickinson or Seymour, of New York, for Vice President, would satisfy the whole Democratic party of the country apart from personal preferences for other candidates. So would Seymour or Dickinson for President, and Breckinridge, or some other moderate Southern man, for Vice President. Why cannot some such compromise be adopted? Why should men of the same political faith, who have a common foe to contend with, exhaust their energies upon each other?"

Mr. Seymour declines the nomination for the Presidency, which may better Mr. Dickinson's chances.

☞The Black Republican presses are already on the defensive. The weak points of their candidates, Lincoln and Hamlin, are beginning to be made apparent, to the no small annoyance of the journals in question. The *Star* appears to be one of the most sensitive among them. They may try to prove their candidates great men, but to effect their purpose will require more time than they shall have at command before the November election. In the meantime we shall keep our readers posted as to the real character and aims and doings of the sectional opposition.

☞A gentleman of Chicago, well posted in the political affairs of the country, offered to bet $5,000 on the evening of the nominations that Lincoln could not carry ten States, and this right in the face of the men who so warmly urged his nomination, but no one was willing to take the bet.

☞During a storm at Ottawa, Illinois, the other day, two boys named Peter Kelley and Alfred Collins, were killed by lightning striking the tree under which they had taken shelter.—Two others were slightly injured.

### The Two Candidates for Governor—The Contrast.

There is a marked contrast just now, says the *York Gazette*, between the doings of the two candidates for Governor of Pennsylvania. Gen. Foster, the Democratic candidate, visited Washington and used his influence to secure the passage of the tariff bill through the United States Senate, a measure that will have a tendency to promote the interests of Pennsylvania, and especially of the working classes; whilst his competitor, Col. Curtin, is now speaking at Republican ratification meetings, advocating doctrines that must bring the different sections of the country in antagonism to each other, which as experience has already shown, is highly detrimental to the industrial interests, not only of Pennsylvania, but of Northern States generally. In short, Gen. Foster is advocating the passage of the tariff bill and the interests of the *white* people of Pennsylvania; Col. Curtin is stumping it in Pennsylvania in behalf of niggerism and the "Nigger." This is the contrast between the doings of the Democratic and the Republican candidates for Governor of Pennsylvania, just at this time!

### A Baseless Charge.

The Republican journals of this State are parading a bit of testimony said to have been given before the Covode Committee by Cornelius Wendell as tending to prove corruption upon Mr. Foster, the Democratic candidate for Governor. It is said that among the items of Mr. Wendell's bank book for 1858 a charge was discovered of $250 to "Foster, of Pennsylvania," and that when Mr. Wendell was pressed, he admitted that he knew no other Foster than the Democratic candidate for Governor. This is the slender basis upon which the charge of corruption is founded. It can be readily answered—

In the first place, the entry of such an item on Mr. Wendell's book is no evidence that Mr. Foster ever received the money. Mr. Wendell has made so many wild and inconsistent statements, that this equivocal testimony should be accepted with great caution.

In the second place, admitting that Mr. Foster received the money, there is no evidence to show that it was applied to corrupt uses. The sterling character of the man and the smallness of the sum, are *prima facie* evidence that it was not. The idea that Mr. Foster intended to corrupt the voters of his district and procure his election to Congress with $250 is simply absurd. If the money was placed in his hands it was applied to the ordinary and legitimate expenses of the campaign. We have no doubt that Mr. Covode spent double this sum out of his own purse, which is a great deal longer than General Foster's, in order to secure his election to Congress in 1858, and has disbursed for political purposes, much more than $250—received from others. The character of General Foster as an honest man, challenges the scrutiny of his enemies, and may at any time be placed in favorable comparison with that of John Covode or Andrew G. Curtin.

If General Foster's enemies intend to attack his character they must furnish other evidence than that derived from insinuations and inferences.—*Patriot & Union.*

### The Irrepressible Conflict.

The testimony of the Albany *Evening Journal* (Thurlow Weed's paper) in regard to the peculiar stripe of Abram Lincoln's politics is presumed to be disinterested, and therefore is of some value. Says that paper:

"Conservatism, in its modern and odious sense, has no representative in Mr. Lincoln. His war against injustice, inhumanity and slavery is of the 'irrepressible' sort, and he has no sympathy with those who would whisper epithets against oppression in any form. If he be a rough diamond he is a sound one. He holds time-servers and cowards in contempt, and would as soon 'cotton' to a pickpocket as to a 'doughface.'—This is his attitude now. "If he be as wise as he is thorough, he will permit no timid friend to swerve him from his position, and will 'take no step backward' to conciliate those 'whose touch is death.'"

### Honest for Office!

We find the following in the published proceedings of the Chicago Convention. After the report on Platform, in the discussion which took place, Judge Jessup, of Pa., arose and said:

"I desire to amend a verbal mistake in the name of the party. It is printed in the resolution, 'National Republican Party.' I wish to strike out the word '*National*,' as that is not the name by which the party is properly known." The correction was made.

True for you, Judge Jessup. "National" is not a term that properly belongs to the Republican party in any sense. We are glad to see you have the straightforwardness to perceive and acknowledge its sectional character.

*All "Ham."*—The Republican ticket is exceedingly appropriate—true to its design. Devoted to the interests of Ham's descendants, it begins and ends with its index fingers pointing to the colored race; thus:—Abra*ham* and *Ham*-lin!

☞"O, Willie, we have missed you," is the song the disconsolate Sewardites sing when they take their harps down from the willows, and attempt to keep step to the music of Old Abe Lincoln.

☞Fred. Douglas's paper is out for Lincoln. This is according to the fitness of things

### How They Were Made.

The country was somewhat astonished that delegates were reported present at the Republican Convention from several southern States—Texas among the number. An exchange gives the following history of this pretended Texan delegation: It was "got up" at Grand Haven, Michigan. The names of the delegates, as they appeared in the published list, were Dunbar Henderson, James Scott, J. Strauss, G. Gitch, delegates at large; E. J. Garrison, William Seagrist, M. T. E. Chandler, A. J. Yoakum, district delegates—not one of whom was ever within a thousand miles of Texas. Dunbar Henderson is none other than Don C. Henderson, the editor of a Republican paper at Allegan, Mich.; James Scott is James P. Scott, the Republican County Clerk of Ottawa county; J. Strauss is the keeper of a small beer saloon in the village of Grand Haven; M. T. E. Chandler *is a resident of Canada East, and is not now and never was a citizen of the United States*; but at the time the movement was started he was on a visit to some friends in Grand Haven. The others, we believe, did not attend the Convention, but all of them are residents of Grand Haven and its immediate vicinity. *Henderson was one of the Secretaries of the Convention, and Chandler, the British subject, was one of the Vice Presidents.* This is all very appropriate—the Constitution which John Brown attempted to establish at Harper's Ferry, was a Canadian product, also!

### New Haven Forever!

The literary emporium has again covered itself with glory. All the city officers are Democrats, by majorities varying from 960 to 785. The vote for Mayor stood as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| HERMANNS M. WELCH, Dem., | 2,670 |
| WILLIS BRISTOL, Opp., | 1,710 |
| Democratic majority, | 960 |

Both Boards of the City Councils are redeemed, notwithstanding the iniquitous Gerrymandering of the Wards by a Republican Legislature. That is to say, three Wards, the 3d, 4th and 5th, have elected Democratic members, and the other three Wards Republican members; the casting vote of the Mayor making a Democratic majority "sufficient for all practical purposes."

☞Mr. Cooper, Democrat, has been ousted from his seat, in the House of Representatives, and Mr. Howard, Republican, of the Detroit district, Michigan, given his place, by almost a strict party vote, some half dozen Know Nothings voting with the Republicans.

☞Under the title of "Destroy his Fangs," the Detroit Daily Tribune, a Republican journal of Michigan, thus discourses:

"If ever any man deserved the condemnation and abandonment of those who nourished him into life and has gave him position and influence, in our opinion that man is Horace Greeley of the New York Tribune. His base, ungrateful desertion of Mr. Seward and his friends—his mean and contemptible resorts, before and at the Chicago convention, to defeat the nomination of Mr. Seward and his friends—deserves the execration of every true Republican who regards honor and gratitude as virtues, and dishonor and ingratitude as base and contemptible. His fangs and power for evil should be destroyed, and we hope every Republican will help do it. Cut him off."

*Why Lincoln was Nominated.*—GEO. A. COFFEY, one of the Pennsylvania delegates to the Chicago Convention, on his return to Philadelphia, in giving an account of the convention, said:

"Private consultations were held by the delegates from Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Illinois and Indiana, and an interchange of opinion revealed this fact, that in ORDER TO DEFEAT THE NOMINATION OF MR. SEWARD, these four States should rally upon Lincoln."

So, the nomination of ABE was not because of his honesty or his rails, but for the purpose of defeating SEWARD.

*How to Save the Union and the Constitution.*—The New York Tribune, in answer to Mr. Toombs's declaration that "the greatest danger of the South is that the Union will survive the Constitution," proclaims that the true way to save both together is, *by electing Lincoln and Hamlin!* This remedy is about equal to cutting a hole in a leaky ship to let the water *out*.—*Norfolk Argus.*

☞The "Democracy" sneer at ABRAHAM LINCOLN as a "rail splitter."—*Gazette.*

No they don't! They only sneer at a set of jackasses who go round in the hot sun with rails on their backs, thinking they thereby glorify a man who followed the reputable and honest business of splitting rails. It is not the man who split the rails, but the fools who have suddenly become rail worshippers, that they sneer at.—*Erie Observer.*

☞The report is that while Mr. Lincoln is a tariff man, Mr. Hamlin is a free trader. Such an incongruity between candidates on the same ticket is consistent with Republicanism, though with nothing else.

☞Seward's term in the Senate expires March 4th, 1861. His most bitter enemy, Horace Greeley, proposes to step into the place. Henry J. Raymond, according to Greeley, is the latter's competitor.

☞Gen. Webb predicts that the Tribune circulation will diminish 80 per cent. in consequence of the Greeley and Seward feud.

### The Covode Committee.

#### Startling Disclosures, Showing that John Covode and his Associates refuse to Investigate Charges of Republican Corruption!

On Friday week a scene occurred in the United States House of Representatives which will arrest the attention of the whole nation. The majority of the Covode Committee have been caught in an ugly trap; and their conduct in refusing to allow the Hon. WARREN WINSLOW, to summon witnesses to prove corruption on the part of the Republican leaders, will excite feelings of contempt and indignation wherever the record is made public. *They* talk about official corruption!—When Defrees, their own candidate for Printer, solemnly testified before the Committee, that he had pledged the Republican Caucus to give one half of the proceeds of the office for electioneering purposes, and "upon this hint" he was nominated and voted for by immaculate Republicans! We now ask our readers to examine the following proceedings in Congress—they need no comment—they speak for themselves—and show that Mr. John Covode refuses to dance to his own music!

On Friday last, June 1st, Mr. Warren Winslow, (Dem.) of North Carolina, rising to a question of privilege, caused to be read certain extracts from the journal of the Covode investigating committee, of which he is a member, by which it appeared that he desires to subpœna certain citizens of Luzerne county, Penna.

To this Mr. Covode interposed that he had in his possession the names of a hundred persons as witnesses, but, as in every instance, they had no direct connection with the Government, he declined to summon them.

It appeared further from the record that Mr. Winslow applied for these witnesses in April, but they had never been summoned. He had been informed on authority said to be reliable, and not by anonymous letters, that large sums of money had been used to secure the election of Mr. Scranton to the House.

Mr. Covode to this replied that he would vote to subpœna Mr. Winslow's witnesses, if that gentleman could trace back the use of the money to the Government, and as Mr. Scranton was here, he would summon him.

*Mr. Winslow's request was refused by the Committee*, Mr. Winslow and Mr Robinson of Illinois voting in the affirmative, and Messrs. Covode and Train in the negative; as was also Mr. Winslow's request that this matter should be submitted to the House.

At a subsequent period Mr. Winslow wished to subpœna McMullen and several others, of Philadelphia. By them he desired to prove bribery on the part of the officers of the election held in that city in the fall of 1858.

Mr. Covode said he had no objections to subpœna a portion of them, but was unwilling to subject the Government to the expense of summoning them all.

*Mr. Winslow's request, in this instance, was again denied by a tie vote.*

Mr. Winslow then moved to subpœna witnesses from Greensburg and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, to establishing that they could prove corruption in Westmoreland county; to which Mr. Covode objected, on the ground that those gentlemen had no connection with the Government.

*This request was also refused.* The record further states that when Mr. Frederick Engle was called to the stand, Mr. Winslow asked whether there was any minute made, and when he had been summoned, and the Clerk of the Committee replied that it was not noted in the minutes.

Mr. Winslow then asked that a copy of so much of the journal as relates to summoning witnesses, be furnished him, which was agreed to.

The above is a summary of the record.

Mr. Houston, (Ala.) asked, as Mr. Winslow desired to have witnesses summoned to prove corruption and fraud in the Westmoreland district, who represents it.

Mr. Winslow replied, "*I believe the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Covode.*" [Laughter.]

Let the record go forth, that the Republican Committee has refused to investigate the charges directly made against their own *confreres, and particularly against their Chairman, John Covode!* So says the York Gazette.

*Lincoln in New York.*—The Utica *Telegraph* states that some one in that city asked Senator Seward what he would say in Washington as to the probable result of the election in that State. "I will put Lincoln's majority at 70,000," said he. "That's pretty high," said some one in the crowd, "how do you figure it?" "Why, Michael McQuade said I would certainly have 50,000 in this State if nominated, and Greeley asserted that anybody else could get 20,000 more than I; therefore, Lincoln must receive 70,000."

☞It appears that Mr. Lincoln, the Republican nominee, is not only noted for "splitting fence rails and mauling Democrats," but also for voting against the Mexican war, and against granting 160 acres of land to the volunteers who participated in that brilliant military campaign.

☞Wonderful fact! The number of letters in the names of the Republican candidates for President and Vice President, is the same in each. We have this wonderful fact from a Republican paper of undoubted veracity.—Wonders will never cease!

☞Mrs. Jane Swisshelm of the St. Cloud (Minn.) Visitor thus "does up" the late prize fight: They rattled their "fives;" they "milled and milled," and plenty of dirty "claret" they spilled; but the thing was a failure, for neither was killed.

*Adjournment of Congress.*—The Senate on Thursday adopted the resolution from the House proposing that Congress adjourn on the 18th inst.

### The Record of Abraham Lincoln.

*He takes sides against his country at War!* The Washington *Constitution* thus discourses upon the Congressional history of Abraham Lincoln:

On the other hand, what do we discover this chosen leader and idol of the Black Republicans about? We will, to-day, only present one specimen of his prowess. We refer to his unpatriotic and anti-American speech in January, 1848, denunciatory of President Polk, and against the Mexican war.—Congress had been in session several weeks. The opposition to the Democratic party by their numbers had the control and management of business.—The votes of the Democratic members, however, show that they struggled hard to further the public business by referring the President's message to the proper standing committees, so that bills might be brought in according with or against its recommendations, and that Congress might at last go to work. The opposition, to whom Mr. Lincoln belonged, refused this. He and his confederates told the country, in effect, that if they got into power they would stop the war; that it was a wicked, unconstitutional war; and that the Democratic party ought to be overthrown for sustaining it, and they (the opposition) put into power! In reality they had the power *in the House of Representatives.* But did they come forward with a single tangible proposition? Not one. Some, indeed, would vote one day that our glorious troops ought to be withdrawn, that the war was "unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced by the President of the United States;" but another portion dared not take this bold stand, for fear of the indignation of the people, although willing enough to embarrass the democratic Administration of that day.—Therefore, they chose to sit still and do nothing. Truly did a patriotic Democrat of the time, characterize their factious conduct:

"If," he exclaimed, "you go for stopping the war, for bringing back our troops, then say so! The result cannot be more humiliating to the pride and glory of the country than it will be to sit still and do nothing. As long as you sit here *refusing supplies*, and voting that the war is 'unnecessary and unconstitutional,' whatever may be your *motives* for such a vote, *its effect is to afford 'aid and comfort' to the enemy!*"

Here, then, is the first part of the congressional record of the Black Republican candidate for the presidency; and it is a clue to his whole political character. We find him *taking sides against his own country, when engaged in a foreign war!*

### Hamlin's Record.

Hannibal Hamlin was a member of the Democratic Convention in 1848, which nominated Lewis Cass; in that convention he voted against a protective tariff; in that convention he opposed a system of internal improvements; in that convention he favored the Mexican war; now he professes to favor a tariff; how he is a candidate on the same ticket with Lincoln, who denounced the Mexican war as "unjust and unconstitutional." In the Baltimore Convention of 1848, he voted in favor of a resolution that declared "that all the efforts of the Abolitionists, and others, made to induce Congress to interfere with the question of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions."

He is now a candidate of a party whose cardinal doctrine is to induce Congress to interfere with the question of slavery—a party built up solely and exclusively on this sectional basis—a party which derives its sustenance and support altogether from denouncing and villifying the Southern States and the institutions of slavery.

In the Senate, a few days since, the Homestead Bill being upon its passage, Hannibal Hamlin was among the eight who voted against it.

A prominent plank in the platform adopted by the Convention which nominated him for Vice President demands of Congress the passage of a complete and satisfactory Homestead measure.

Thus much for the record of Hannibal Hamlin. Comment is unnecessary. Consistency is not a necessary element in a Republican candidate's principles.—*Pittsburg Post.*

### Ingratitude of the Pennsylvania Delegates.

A letter in the *Press* from Chicago, reveals a secret in regard to the means used by the Black Republicans of Philadelphia at the late spring election. It says:

"It was generally admitted that had Pennsylvania come out here with a candidate, and steadfastly adhered to him, the nomination would have been yielded to her, but her delegation was so divided, and there were so many conflicting interests in it, that it exerted very little influence. There was only one bond of union between the Cameron men, the Curtin men, and the straight-out Americans, comprising in part the People's party, and largely represented here in the Young Men's People's Party Club of Philadelphia, and that was opposition to Seward. The friends of the latter are particularly indignant at this, and charge that it is cold ingratitude in return for the material aid furnished by Mr. Seward's representative man, Thurlow Weed, who they say, sent Col. M'Clure, the chairman of the Republican State Central Committee of Pennsylvania, $500, to aid in carrying the late spring election in Philadelphia. Besides, Pennsylvania might have had the Vice Presidency, for there was a general disposition on the part of the Convention to place John Hickman in nomination for that office, but when his name was proposed in a meeting of the delegation, the Cameron men cried "no," "no," and went for Governor Reeder, to show the Convention that Hickman was not their choice."

*Manumission of Slaves.*—The law prohibiting the manumission of slaves in Maryland went into operation on the 1st of June. In view of this fact no less than one hundred and thirty-six slaves have been manumitted in Frederick county alone, since the 1st of March, when the law was passed.

## LOCAL NEWS.

HAIL.—That region was visited by a heavy fall of hail on Monday evening last. It was preceded for some moments by a rumbling, or, rather, *rattling* sound: and when the hail did come, they were of unusual size, a considerable proportion of them nearly, if not quite, as large as a hen's egg. They fell for several minutes, whitening the ground. The grain fields, the gardens, and the trees, suffered to some extent, but the damage was not of a serious character, so far as we have learned. Had there been much of a storm, immense destruction would have followed. The hail were larger than any we ever before saw. It is said some of them measured upwards of six inches in circumference.

THE EIGHTH CENSUS.—The Assistant Marshals are now at work taking the eighth decennial census of the United States, it being designed that the labor shall be completed early in the coming month. The questions which these officers are required to ask of citizens are numerous, but in view of the importance of the information to be elicited they should all be answered readily and with precision. To some it may seem an unnecessary investigation of private affairs, but it should be recollected that the individual statistics never come before the public, but only aid in making up the great aggregates, which will be collated in tabular forms.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE HANOVER RAILROAD.—It is our painful duty to record this week the occurrence on last Monday morning of a terrible accident on the Hanover Branch Railroad, by which Mr. CHARLES TRONE, a much esteemed young citizen of this Borough, lost his life. It appears that Mr. Trone was proceeding to Baltimore in company with a brother, to witness the display in honor of the Japanese Embassy, and imprudently got upon the platform of the car, and then probably upon the steps, where it is supposed he leaned over to view the length of the train or to see some object near the track, when, becoming dizzy or slipping or missing his hold from some other cause, he was hurled from the car with great violence and alighted on his head. This occurred near "Thoman's Dump," the name of a stony locality about four miles from Hanover. The accident was discovered almost immediately and orders given for the reversal of the train, which at the time was running with great velocity and had passed over near a mile of the track before its progress could be checked. As soon as possible it was backed to the place of accident and the unfortunate young man taken aboard to be conveyed to Jefferson Station. He was dreadfully bruised and mangled about the head and face, and when found was unconscious, and to all appearance dead. At the Station he was kindly cared for, and Drs. Eckert and Smith summoned from Hanover to his assistance. These gentlemen, accompanied by Dr. Charles Barnitz, proceeded to Jefferson by the next train, and after such examination of the patient as it was possible to have, under the circumstances, ordered his removal. He was accordingly brought home at four o'clock and taken to his mother's residence on York street, where the physicians in attendance were enabled to ascertain the extent of his injuries, and to discover that the case was utterly beyond human aid. He lived until two o'clock, Tuesday morning, when death came to his relief. Whilst writing this we are informed by a friend who was with the train on Monday morning, that until the arrival at Jefferson of Drs. Eckert and Smith, the case was taken charge of by a skillful physician of that vicinity—the name we have been unable to learn—who did for him all that was possible. Deceased was about twenty-four years of age, and leaves a widowed mother, with other near relatives. His remains were interred on Wednesday morning in Mount Olivet Cemetery, whither they were accompanied by the members of the Hanover Infantry with their Band, and a large number of sorrowing friends. The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Zieber, who delivered a feeling discourse on the solemn occasion, from 1st Samuel, 20th chapter and 3d verse, "But truly as the Lord liveth, and as thy soul liveth, there is but a step between me and death."—*Hanover Spectator.*

THE WAYNESBORO' ENCAMPMENT.—There were seven companies at the Waynesboro' Encampment week before last, numbering about three hundred men, officers and musicians, viz:—The Union Horse Guards, from Mercersburg, Capt. Thomas McAfee: Light Infantry, from Greencastle, Capt. J. B. Strickler: Chamber's Artillery, from Chambersburg, Capt. P. B. Housum: St. Thoms Artillery, from St. Thomas, Capt. James G. Elder: National Blues, from Mechanicstown, Capt. F. B. Zinn: Washington Blues, from Funnetsburg, Capt. John H. Walker: and Wayne Rifles, from Waynesboro', Capt. W. B. Crouse. The town of Waynesboro' was thronged with strangers, including a number from this county, during the continuance of the Encampment.

COMMUNICATED.

HAIL STORM.—*To the Editor of the Compiler:*

Dear Sir:—We were visited about 5 o'clock on Monday evening last, (3d inst.,) after various evolutions of the clouds and the usual indications of an approaching tempest, associated with lightning and thunder, with two showers of hail and rain, which lasted about an hour, with an interval of some twenty minutes asunder. The second shower of hail—the largest of which were of the size of hulled walnuts—nearly covered the ground, accompanied by a very heavy shower of rain. The first shower of hail were the largest I ever saw, as I picked up after the shower several pieces two inches and a half broad but not quite so thick; and saw one piece fall upon the roof of a building larger than a tea-cup, which bounded off some twenty feet from the building upon the turnpike, breaking into fragments, some of which appeared to be the size of hen eggs at a distance of sixty yards. This was distinctly seen, as there were not many pieces falling at the time and near the beginning of the shower. Many other pieces of nearly similar size had been seen by others during the first shower. Wherever the grass and grain were of luxuriant growth it now lies prostrate upon the ground. The grain is somewhat injured, as the straw is considerably broken in the fields in various places; but the grain which stood erect the hail did not appear to injure very much. The damage is not very considerable, yet it will be felt by every farmer, more or less, in our vicinity. W.

Cashtown, June 6, 1860.

☞JACOB WIRT, Esq., has been unanimously elected President of the Hanover Mutual Fire Insurance Company, in place of Mr. GEORGE THOMAS, resigned.

☞Speaking of Hamlin, the Boston *Courier* says: "He was supported for Governor in Maine, by all the extreme advocates of the Maine law. He made it for the interest of the Maine law men to support him, and so they did."

☞The municipal contest in Washington city, on Monday last, resulted in the re-election of Mr. BERRETT, Democrat and Anti-Know Nothing.

### Awful Tornado in Iowa and Illinois—Great Loss of Life and Destruction of Property.

CHICAGO, June 4.—A terrible tornado swept over Eastern Iowa and Northern Illinois last night, which has caused more destruction of life and property, especially at Clinton, Iowa, than any similar visitation remembered. The towns of Camanche, Iowa, and Albany, Illinois, were completely demolished. In the former thirty dead bodies have already been discovered, and there were still a number under the ruins of demolished buildings. In Albany some five or six bodies have been found, and there are some fifty persons wounded—some seriously. No list of the victims has been received.

The destruction was equally great at Morrison, Illinois. Mrs. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. Dorr, George Rouerth and a boy named Barnum, were killed; and Thomas Digby, Benj. Lathe and wife, Wm. Richmond and Hiram Mann were severely injured.

At Lynden several persons were killed and fifteen persons in the vicinity were badly injured.

The storm passed two miles north of Amboy, and it is reported that over ten persons were killed there and a number badly injured. Mrs. Moss and a child named Billsby were injured, also a daughter of Mr. Sackett, a boy named Northway and Mrs. Wright.

The course of the tornado was almost due east from the Mississippi and Rock rivers. There is scarcely a house or barn in a direct track of half a mile in width left standing. The total loss of life cannot be less than sixty. The loss of property of course has not been ascertained, but must be very large.

A public meeting of the citizens of Fulton have resolved to furnish the sufferers with homes and assistance.

*A Sad Case of Abduction.*—Yesterday morning, at an early hour, one of the police of the Fifth Ward, found a girl about 17 years of age, in South Second street, who was crying bitterly, and took her to the Station House. During the day she was brought to the Mayor's Office, when she told the following sad tale:—She had previously resided with her father about four miles from New Orleans, La., and attended school. Some months since a man was engaged as a farm hand by her father, and was in the habit of taking her to school with a horse and carriage. He availed himself of the opportunities afforded during these drives, to initiate himself into her good graces and won her affections. Things went all right for some time, when finally he induced her to take $100 from her father, and secure her clothing, for the purpose of leaving home with him, he promising to bring her to this city and marry her. After getting possession of the money he started with the poor girl, and about two weeks since affected her ruin. On their arrival in this city, he pawned all her clothing, among which were some very valuable dresses, pocketed the money, and then eloped, leaving her penniless in the public streets, in which condition she was found.

The Mayor endeavored to get the girl to make an affidavit against the monster who had consummated her ruin, but she peremptorily refused doing so, expressing still a warm attachment for him. The poor creature was sent to the House of Refuge until her parents can be informed of her whereabouts.—*Phila. Argus.*

*A Dangerous Plaything.*—A little daughter of Mr. McDaniels, in Mason county, Va., three years old, a few months since ran into the yard of the house, highly delighted with a pretty plaything it had found, and was taking it to show to her mother. The mother was astonished to find it a large copperhead snake! The child had one hand just below the neck, and the other about the middle, and the forked tongue of the poisonous creature was projecting from his mouth in a most venomous manner. The mother was almost frightened to death, and our informant says she has not got over it yet. A member of the family immediately ran to the child, and after some difficulty succeeded in rescuing it from its perilous situation without being bitten.

*Lady Byron Dead.*—The English papers announce the death of Lord Byron's widow, at the age of 66 years. This lady, who was born in 1794, was the only daughter and heir of Sir Ralph Milbank Noel, Bart., by the sister and co-heir of the second Viscount and ninth Baron Wentworth. On the death of the other co-heir, Lord Scarsdale, 1856, she succeeded to the barony of Wentworth by writ, the viscounty becoming extinct. She was married to the great poet in 1815, but the union, as is well known, was a most unhappy one for both the husband and wife. Their only child, Ada, was married to Lord Lovelace, and died in 1852.—Lady Byron survived her husband 30 years.

*A Valuable Log.*—Recently the administrators of one Elisha Harris, deceased, late a resident of Luzerne county, Pa., offered his effects at public sale, among them an uncouth block of wood, supposed to be part of a cheese press, and which was purchased for 15 cents, by one David M. Hatmacher. On the morning succeeding the sale, the purchaser, in a spirit of inquiry "characteristic of the age we live in," split the block open, when he discovered a queer secret door, opened by the pressure of a long rod, and containing bonds, notes and other matters, besides about $2,000 in silver coin. To test the right of ownership in the treasure, an amicable suit for its recovery was instituted in the Common Pleas of Luzerne county, resulting in a verdict for the executors for $1,000.

*American Steam Engines.*—The New York Post very justly says of our iron horses:

Not only have we driven the British completely out of the home market, but for several years we exported locomotives to England, until the manufacturers of that country adopted American ideas in the construction of their machines. We have contended successfully with foreigners in other countries—on the banks of the Nile and the plateaus of South America. Only last summer a victory was won in Chili by an American engine, built at the Roger's works, in Paterson, over an English rival. Such a triumph ought to have given our countrymen a hundred times more satisfaction than that of Heenan over Sayers, yet it scarcely received mention at the time."

Newspaper ARCHIVE.com

## Republican Meeting in York.

One of the greatest failures our borough has ever witnessed in the way of a political meeting, was the one called by the "*People's Party*" of York, on last Thursday night, to organize a Lincoln Club, and ratify the Republican nominations made at Chicago. Posters were displayed conspicuously through the town announcing that the Hon. EDWARD McPHERSON, of the Adams and Franklin District, would address the meeting; the call was published in the Republican papers; and a band of martial music was called into requisition to drum up a crowd for the occasion.—After all this effort, the meeting was a perfect failure—not more than twenty-five persons being present, at the Club room, the place announced for the meeting. Mr. McPherson must have been posted by the faithful, for he never made his appearance, and the meeting despondently forsook the Hall and went after him to the Tremont House.

Here, a few more passers-by, out of mere curiosity no doubt, gathered in, and Mr. McPherson proceeded to address the meeting. The speaker labored hard and long to awaken an enthusiasm in the hearts of his despairing and indifferent auditors, but after exhausting the small crowd which remained, as well as himself, in the effort, he retired, doubtless perfectly satisfied that the people of York county are now, as they ever have been in the past, loyal, conservative, and Union loving citizens, who indignantly frown upon sectionalism and the "irrepressible conflict" doctrine, whether embodied in Mr. Seward himself, the great leader of the Republicans, or Lincoln, who some one has appropriately designated as simply, "Seward without Seward's brains." How Mr. McPherson spoke as well as he did under the discouraging circumstances, is the greatest wonder. The crowd was not only small, but cold and lifeless. No enthusiasm, whatever, can be awakened in this section of the State in favor of a party, which at Chicago indignantly struck the word NATIONAL from its name and platform.—*Gazette of Tuesday.*

## Not the Negro, but the Locality.

A colored child, living near Keyport, Monmouth county, N. J., died very suddenly a short time since, and a subsequent investigation disclosed the fact that she had been beaten to death by a man named York Applegate, with whom she lived. The child, which was only four years old, had been nearly starved by Applegate because her board was not paid, and on the morning of her death he gave her a horrible beating and went out to his work. A short time after the child was found in bed with a crust of bread in her hand, but cold and stiff in death. One wrist, by which the brute held her while administering chastisement, was broken. If this affair had happened South, the Tribune and the rest of the Republican press would have published whole columns of shrieks and denunciations—but as it is, they only announce the fact and let the matter slide into obscurity as easy as possible. It makes a great difference with these negro-worshipping Republican demagogues where a colored person lives when he is abused. If it is in a free State why it appears to be a matter of no consequence but if it is in a Southern State, what a terrible fuss there is made about it.

"*Who Is He?*"—When the telegraph announced that Abraham Lincoln had been nominated at Chicago, hundreds of Black Republicans asked, "Who is he?" The answer was generally very brief, for all that most of our people knew about him was that he came to this State before our last election to speak, and *charged about* $100 *for each speech!* He spoke in New York and other States, and charged higher. So our blacks should "go in" for him with zeal, as he "considered their poverty" in fixing the price of his aid to the party that has chosen him for their leader.

*The Japanese and the Christian Religion.*—The Japanese embassy having, a few days ago, been presented with copies of the bible, and invited to attend public worship at the capitol, they have replied through the U. S. Commissioner that but one religion is known and acknowledged by the laws of Japan; that they are forbidden in any manner to take part in or be present at the celebration of any other, and while expressing their acknowledgments for the interest and kind attentions of their American friends, they respectfully decline entering into any conversation or receiving any books of a religious character, or being present at any of the religious solemnities to which they have been or may be invited.

*Our New Minister to Russia.*—The appointment of Hon. John Appleton as minister to Russia, at the present juncture, is regarded as an excellent one.—having been twice a member of the House of Representatives, chief clerk of the Navy Department under George Bancroft, secretary of legation at London, charge d'affaires at Bolivia and at London, and (during the past three years) assistant Secretary of State, really directing our foreign affairs, he is said to be worthy and well qualified to represent us at St. Petersburg. Mr. Buchanan, it will be remembered, was sent there by President Jackson in 1832.

*Reward Offered to Inventors.*—The New Bedford (Mass.) merchants, who are interested in the whale oil, offer $4,500 to inventors for the best stand and portable hand lamps designed for using whale oil. The lamps must be submitted before 30th of August next, and the invention be secured by letters patent,

*A Boy Killed by a Rattlesnake.*—About three weeks ago a lad named Bailey, residing near Sylvan Grove, Dale District, Somerset county, was bitten by a rattlesnake on the arm.—Notwithstanding the free use of antidotes the limb swelled to an immense size, became black and burst; the lad died two days afterwards in great agony.

*Horse Race.*—New York, June 6.—The trot between the horses Flora Temple and George M. Patchen was won by the former—2:21; 2:24 and 2:21½.

*Balloon Ascension.*—The Philadelphia committee to receive the Japanese visitors has decided that Mr. Paulin shall make a private balloon ascension, at the expense of the city, to amuse the embassy.

J. M. COOPER, Esq., has severed his connection with the Chambersburg *Valley Spirit* as its editor—a position he has ably filled for 13 years.

Answer to last week's Enigma—"Dietrich Knickerbocker." J. H. L.

## Special Notices.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—SIR JAMES CLARKE'S CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.—Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.—This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. To Married Ladies it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.—These Pills should not be taken by females during the first three months of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed; and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co., Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1 00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

June 11, '60. 1yeow

CUMBERLAND TWP., May 10, 1860.

MESSRS. SHEADS & BUEHLER—*Gentlemen*:—Having purchased and used during the last season, the New Jersey Reaper and Mower, I desire to add my testimony to that already given, as to its value and efficiency as a combined machine. For good work either in grass or grain, I believe it has no superior. Indeed in grass, I unhesitatingly say it is far better than any other machine, and for lightness of draft it is certainly better than any machine I have yet seen. The objection to other machines, that they rest heavily on the horses' necks, is obviated in the "New Jersey," the weight on the horses being little or nothing.

Yours, &c., JOSEPH WALKER.

In addition to the above certificate, we refer the reader to JOHN MUSSELMAN, Esq., of Liberty township, and Mr. JOHN ROSE, of Cumberland township, whose testimony to the efficiency and value of the New Jersey Reaper and Mower will be cheerfully given. S. & B.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are also Agents for the celebrated Kirby Reaper and Mower.

THE PUBLIC BLESSING which is now universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters, is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs and of the system generally, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, head aches, piles, costiveness, consumption, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their curative properties. A single trial invariably secures them the title of the best family medicines now before the public. For sale by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, at his office, 335 Broadway, N. Y., and by S. S. Forney, Agent, Gettysburg. [Feb. 13. 1y*

## MARRIED.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. J. Ault, Mr. EPHRAIM M. DEETE, formerly of Bermudian, Adams county, to Miss SARAH KATE SHAW, of St. Thomas, Franklin county.

On the 21st of Feb., in Boone county, Mo., by the Rev. —— ———, Mr. JOSEPH SCOTT, (formerly of Heidlersburg, Adams county,) to Miss LUCY ANN HUNTER, of Boone co., Mo.

The announcements in our last of the marriage of Mr. LEWIS BRADY to Miss REBECCA COLE, and of Mr. JEROME WILLDERS to Miss MARTHA VERONICA NOEL, were hoaxes, we are now informed—that the names to the letter requesting us to publish said "marriages" were forged. The perpetrator of this foolish act may escape proper punishment; but if he is brought "to face the music," we hope it will teach him sense enough to last the balance of his life.—He certainly lacks it now.

## DIED.

On Wednesday last, in this borough, Mr. CONRAD SNYDER, aged 54 years 9 months and 19 days.

In Pittsburg, on Thursday week, Mr. GEO. ARMOR, formerly of Gettysburg, aged about 60 years.

On the 1st inst., JOHN FRANCIS, son of Stephen Adams, of Emmitsburg, aged 11 days.

On the 8th inst., at Hanover, Mr. DANIEL W. HOFFMAN, aged 50 years 2 months and 11 days.

On the 7th inst., Mrs. SUSANNAH EICHOLTZ, wife of John Eicholtz, of Tyrone township, aged about 26 years.

On the 7th inst., JACOB FRANKLIN, son of Samuel and Sarah Ann Bosserman, of Freedom township, aged 1 year and 20 days.

On the 14th of April, after a short but painful illness of 10 days, of inflammation of the brain, MARY CATHARINE VIRGINIA HIKES, daughter of Alexander and Sarah A. Hikes, aged 8 years 9 months and 10 days.

On Friday week, SARAH JANE, daughter of Mr. Adam Storick, of Straban township, aged 7 years 3 months and 23 days.

On the 5th inst., JOHN WM. SALTZGIVER, of Straban township, aged 31 years 2 months and 13 days.

Communicated.

On the 1st of May last, of brain fever, IDA MAY, infant daughter of Alfred and Mary Ann Miller, aged 4 months and 18 days.

Alas! how changed that lovely flower,
Which bloomed and cheered our hearts;
Fair, fleeting comfort of an hour,
How soon we are called to part.
And shall our bleeding hearts arraign
That God whose ways are love,
Or vainly cherish anxious pain
For her who rests above?

## THE MARKETS.

GETTYSBURG—SATURDAY LAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Superfine Flour | 5 25 |
| Rye Flour | 3 50 |
| White Wheat | 1 20 to 1 25 |
| Red Wheat | 1 15 |
| Corn | 60 |
| Rye | 70 |
| Oats | 33 |
| Clover Seed | 3 75 to 4 00 |
| Timothy Seed | 1 50 to 1 75 |
| Flax Seed | 1 20 |
| Barley | 60 |
| Plaser of Paris | 6 25 |
| Plaster ground, per bag | 1 00 |

BALTIMORE—FRIDAY LAST.

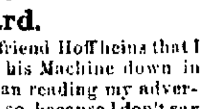
| | |
|---|---|
| Flour | 5 50 to 5 75 |
| Wheat | 1 31 to 1 60 |
| Rye | 80 to 90 |
| Corn | 60 to 76 |
| Oats | 36 to 42 |
| Clover Seed | 4 50 to 7 75 |
| Timothy Seed | 3 25 to 3 50 |
| Beef Cattle, per hund. | 8 00 to 10 25 |
| Hogs, per hund. | 7 00 to 8 00 |
| Hay | 12 00 to 15 00 |
| Whiskey | 21 to 22 |
| Guano, Peruvian, per ton | 62 00 |

HANOVER—THURSDAY LAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, from wagons | 5 00 |
| Do. from stores | 6 00 |
| Wheat | 1 20 to 1 25 |
| Rye | 85 |
| Corn | 56 |
| Oats | 36 |
| Clover Seed | 3 75 |
| Timothy Seed | 2 00 |
| Plaster | 6 25 |

YORK—FRIDAY LAST.

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour, from wagons | 5 00 |
| Do. from stores | 6 00 |
| Wheat | 1 15 to 1 25 |
| Rye | 80 |
| Corn | 60 |
| Oats | 36 |
| Clover Seed | 4 00 |
| Timothy Seed | 2 00 |
| Plaster | 6 50 |



## Round Trip Tickets

WILL be sold at Gettysburg for Baltimore on Saturday next, and from that until the adjournment of the Democratic Convention, good for the return until one day after the adjournment of the Convention. Price for the round trip $3 15, being a reduction on regular fare of one-third. R. McCURDY, *Pres't.*

June 11, 1860.

## Surveyor's Compass

FOR SALE.—A first rate Surveyor's Compass, with appurtenances complete, for sale cheap. Enquire at the *Compiler* office.

June 11, 1860. 6t*

## Election.

EVER GREEN CEMETERY.—An Election for a President and Seven Managers of Ever Green Cemetery Association, to serve for one year, will be held *on Monday, the 18th day of June inst.*, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M., of said day, at McConaughy's Hall, in the Borough of Gettysburg.

D. McCONAUGHY, *Pres't.*

H. J. STAHLE, *Sec'y.*

June 11, 1860. td

## Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, about an eighth of a mile from Gulden's Station, containing 13 Acres and 27 Perches, improved with a one and a half story HOUSE, (part frame and part log,) Stable, two good springs of water, and fruit trees.

Any person wishing to view the property will be shown the same by the subscriber, residing thereon. MARY A. CRISWELL.

June 11, 1860. 3t

## To Bridge Builders.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Adams county, until *Thursday, the 21st day of June inst.*, for building a Wooden Bridge across Opossum creek, on the road leading from Arendtstown to East Berlin, near John W. Dull's. The Bridge is to be built after the style of "Burr's Patent," one span 70 feet long.

Plans and specifications for the bridge can be seen by persons wishing to bid, on the day of letting, or by application to J. M. Walter, Clerk to the Commissioners.

JACOB RAFFENSPERGER,
DANIEL GEISELMAN,
JAMES H. MARSHALL,
Commissioners of Adams county.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

June 4, 1860. td

## Harness! Harness!

THE undersigned has commenced the Harness-making business, in Carlisle street, east side, near the Railroad Station, where he hopes to receive a share of the public's patronage. I pledge myself to make the very best of work, at moderate prices. Try me.

Repairing of Harness, Saddles, Gears, and so on, done on short notice, in the best manner, and cheap. HENRY HUGHES.

Gettysburg, June 4, 1860.

## Unfounded Report.

HAVING been informed that it is reported in the lower end of the county, that if I should be defeated in the nomination for the Clerkship of the Courts, I intend to run as an independent candidate for that office, I adopt this method of saying that there is not a word of truth in said report. I shall abide by the decision of the Democratic County Convention, whatever that may be. H. G. CARR.

Gettysburg, June 4, 1860. 3t

## Public Sale

OF VALUABLE MOUNTAIN LAND.—The subscriber, Attorney in fact for the widow and all the children and legal representatives of PETER WEIKERT, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, *on Saturday, the 16th day of June next*, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, the following described Tracts of Mountain Land, to wit:

111 ACRES, more or less, situate in Hamiltonban township, Adams county, on the Cold Spring road, near John Moritz's. This tract is covered with good Chestnut and Oak, is susceptible of cultivation and will make a good farm. It will be sold entire or in lots to suit purchasers.

Also—Another Tract near the above, containing 80 Acres, more or less, of Patented Land, with a public road running through it. This Tract is covered with first-rate thriving Chestnut and Oak Timber, and offers rare inducements to persons wishing to buy timber land. It has been divided into four lots, to wit: No. 1 contains 13 acres 7 perches; No. 2, 18 acres 79 perches; No. 3, 20 acres; No. 4, 27 acres.—This tract will be sold entire, or in lots, as above stated, as may best suit. The lots on both Tracts are laid out so as to have the advantage of access to the public roads.

Persons wishing to view the above tracts will be shown the same by calling on Mr. John Moritz, residing near by, or information can be obtained by calling on the subscriber, residing in Gettysburg. JACOB BENNER,

Attorney in Fact for the Widow and Heirs of Peter Weikert, deceased.

May 14, 1860. ts

## Orphan's Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Adams county, will be offered at Public Sale, at the public house of J. E. Smith, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, *on Saturday, the 30th day of June next* the following Real Estate, viz: A TRACT OF WOODLAND, containing 4 Acres and 128 Perches, situate in Hamiltonban township, in said county, adjoining lands of Peter Smith, Joseph and Solomon Miller, and others. The land is well covered with thriving timber, mostly chesnut.

Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on Mr. Singley, residing near.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by PETER SMITH,

*Executor of Rachel Smith, dec'd.*

By the Court—H. G. WOLF, Clerk.

May 28, 1860. ts

## Norbeck & Martin

HAVE just received from the city the largest stock of GROCERIES they have ever offered to the public—Sugars, Syrups, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Fish, Salt, Spices, &c., &c., embracing all varieties, at all prices, the lowest the market will afford. Also Brooms, Brushes, and Notions; Tar, Oils, Candles, &c., in short, everything to be found in a first class Grocery and Variety Store.

The Flour and Feed business is continued, with a steady increase. The highest market prices paid and the smallest profits asked. The public are invited to give us a call and see for themselves. NORBECK & MARTIN,

Corner of Baltimore and High streets.

May 21, 1860.

## Groceries, Notions, &c.

THE undersigned has opened a Grocery and Notion Store, in Baltimore street, nearly opposite the Court House, Gettysburg, where the public will constantly find, selling cheap as the cheapest, SUGARS, Syrups, Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Rice, Cheese, Spices of all kinds, Mackerel, Chocolate, Brooms and Brushes; Fresh Butter and Eggs, Ground Coffee, Essence of Coffee, Scotch Herring, Candles, Soaps, Salt; Tobacco, Segars, Snuff; Confections, all kinds of Nuts, Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Bread, Crackers, Cakes of different kinds; Shoe and Stove Polish; Fancy Goods, Muslins, Ginghams, Cotton Bats, Wadding, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Pins, Needles, Clothes Pins, Buttons, with Notions of all kinds. A share of the public's patronage is respectfully solicited.

LYDIA C. NORBECK.

May 21, 1860. 6m

BUILDINGS, Landscapes, Machinery, &c., &c., photographed at short notice, by TYSON & BRO., Gettysburg, Pa.

TYSON & BRO. are continually turning out handsome colored Photographs from small pictures. Bring on your "tiny" ones and let us make something worthy a place on your parlor wall. Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.

GOOD work and moderate prices are the characteristics of the Excelsior Sky-light Gallery. TYSON & BRO.

A LARGE variety of fancy and plain Oval Gilded Frames always on hand at the Excelsior Gallery. TYSON & BRO.

CALL at TYSON & BRO'S gallery of Photography and examine their specimens of Fine Art, Gettysburg, Pa.

## Prothonotary.

AT the friendly and earnest solicitation of numbers of my Fellow-citizens, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of PROTHONOTARY, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

JACOB MELHORN.

Mountpleasant tp., June 4, 1860. tc

## Register and Recorder.

THROUGH the solicitations of many friends, I have been induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, my best efforts shall be directed to a faithful discharge of the duties of the office. SAMUEL THOMAS.

Tyrone tp., June 4, 1860. tc

## Register and Recorder.

THROUGH the solicitations of numerous friends, I have been induced to offer myself again as a candidate for REGISTER AND RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

WILLIAM OVERDEER.

Bendersville, April 2, 1860. tc

## Register and Recorder.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of REGISTER AND RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with promptness and fidelity.

ANDREW W. FLEMMING.

Gettysburg, April 23, 1860. tc

## Clerk of the Courts.

AT the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge my best efforts to a faithful discharge of the duties of the post.

JOHN EICHOLTZ.

Butler tp., April 2, 1860. tc

## Clerk of the Courts.

ENCOURAGED by a number of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, at the next Election, (subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.) Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity. JACOB SANDERS.

Mountpleasant twp., May 28, 1860. tc

## Clerk of the Courts.

AT the solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS—subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge my best efforts to discharge the duties of the office satisfactorily. HENRY G. CARR.

Gettysburg, April 9, 1860. tc

## Clerk of the Courts.

AT the urgent solicitation of numerous friends I offer myself as a candidate for re-election to the office of CLERK OF THE COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of said office with fidelity.

HENRY G. WOLF.

April 9, 1860. tc

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

JACOB TROXEL.

Gettysburg, March 26, 1860. tc

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

MICHAEL B. MILLER.

Mountpleasant tp., April 16, 1860. tc

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—At the urgent solicitation of many of my friends and fellow-Democrats, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF—subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated I promise the party that no energetic efforts shall be lost to secure my election; and if elected, I promise the voters of the county to discharge the duties of the office impartially, fearlessly and conscientiously. SAMUEL WOLF.

Abbottstown, March 26, 1860. tc

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—Through the encouragement of some of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge my duties faithfully and satisfactorily. PETER ORENDORFF.

Mountjoy tp., May 14, 1860. tc

## Sheriffalty.

TO THE VOTERS OF ADAMS COUNTY:—Fellow-citizens:—At the earnest solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of SHERIFF, at the next election, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be so fortunate as to be nominated and elected, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of the office faithfully and impartially.

GEORGE BUSHMAN.

Cumberland tp., March 19, 1860. tc

## Notice.

SAMUEL HANER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Samuel Haner, late of the Borough of Berwick, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same place, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY MAYER, *Adm'r.*

June 4, 1860. 6t

## Notice.

JACOB BAKER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Jacob Baker, late of Liberty township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted the undersigned, residing in Freedom township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BAKER, *Adm'r.*

May 7, 1860. 6t

## Notice.

JACOB WEIDNER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration de bonis non on the estate of Jacob Weidner, late of Butler township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. SAMUEL EYSTER, *Adm'r.*

May 14, 1860. 6t

## Notice.

WILLIAM BENDER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of William Bender, late of Menallen township, Adams co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Butler township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL EYSTER *Adm'r.*

May 14, 1860. 6t

FOR a superb Ambrotype or Photographic Likeness, resort to TYSON & BRO.'S Sky-light Gallery, Gettysburg, Pa.

## A Card.

I WISH to inform my friend Hoffheins that I did not intend to run his Machine down in my advertisement; no man reading my advertisement carefully can say so, because I don't say anything about the construction, or general character, or any other point of the Machine, more than that I stated his machine cuts behind driving wheels, and mine in front. Nor shall I say anything in regard to that, at this time, for the reason that there are other men making the same Machine, who always treated me as gentlemen; I treated them as such also, and don't know but what their Machines will answer the purpose as well as the common run of Machines.

I want further to inform my friend Hoffheins, that I can prove that he tried to get the right to make the Buckeye Machine in the first place, but he was informed that I had the right for this section of country for it, so he took what was left, and ever since has been running my Machine down, and claimed advantages over mine—but, according to his own admission, his Machine proved a perfect failure. Last season, as he himself says, they came back after trial. Now, my Machine shall not bear the name of lying about in the fields, nor that I could not make them work. This I will not stand, nor would he either, or any other man, after misrepresenting my Machine as did Mr. H.

My object in mentioning in my advertisement anything about the Dover Machine, was simply to correct some misrepresentations made in regard to the two Machines, so the public would not confound my Machine with the Dover Machine. But as the matter has gone so far, I shall try to correct some of his expressions.—First, my friend thinks I must be "hard up for sales." So long as I can make more sales than Machines, and sell every now and then one to a man who tried Mr. Hoffheins' Dover Machine last season, and sell them too at my regularly established prices, I, at least, am satisfied.—But don't it look as if Mr. Hoffheins is "hard up to make sales," when he offers his Machines for a less price than the same Machine is offered by other manufacturers of the same Machine?

2d. My friend H. thinks I "must be very much excited, or afraid of the Ball Machine." I would inform my friend and the public, that I was at the greatest practical field trial of Reapers and Mowers ever held in the United States, at Syracuse, 309 miles west of New York city, in July, 1857, when all the different Machines were tried, in every shape and form, and after all was over, the first premium, grand gold Medal and Diploma, was awarded to the Buckeye Machine as the best Mowing Machine, over Burrell's, Hallenback's, Kirby's, Heath's, Hovey's, *Ball's Ohio Mower*, Manny's, Ketchum's, and a number of others. I have no reason to be excited or afraid of the Ball Machine, after it has been licked at such a great trial.

I have seen more different Machines work, than my friend H. ever knew or heard of, and could have had the making of the Ball Machine before he ever knew anything about it.

3d. My friend H. says, "a kicked dog will holler," in which I must give him perfectly right. When he read my advertisement, he was kicked, and then he hollered: he only made a mistake, for he was the kicked dog. I would not want to be kicked any harder than to have all the Machines of one season's make brought back, after having made a great blow-out how I was going to take all the other Machines down, and before having any experience or trial.

4th. My friend H. thinks I misrepresented the thing, by saying that some of his Machines were "lying in the fence-corners"—that was the report. I can't say that I saw one of his Machines exactly in a fence-corner, but I did see one of his Machines in a field—where I started one of mine aside of it—which had better been in a fence corner out of the road.

5th. My friend denies that he made the Ball Machine last Summer, and states that I knew it. I don't know what he called his Machine at the end of the Season, but at the beginning of it, the cry was Mr. Hoffheins is making the Ball Reaper and Mower. Now I can't see where this talk can have originated from than from Mr. Hoffheins himself, the maker of the Machine. So, if I misrepresented that, I think my friend can blame himself for it; men wanting Machines will generally enquire the name of it, and whose patent it is. Now, Mr. H., what was the name of your Machine at the end of the season?

6th. As to the honesty he talks about, if we were to exchange, there would be very little boot coming to him; and as for my agent telling him that we made machines to cut behind the driving wheels last summer and could not make them work, the agent says he told Mr. H. that we could not make quite as nice a sheaf as our other way of raking off which is quite a different story from what Mr. H. says. We wish him not to make so many changes in his statements. We made only one Machine last season to cut behind—he says Machines; and as for cutting, if our friend will ever make a Machine to equal it he will do well. All that was ever said in regard to its working the raking off in grain, I had six different men on to rake off, and all agreed that they could make the nicest sheaf with the cutting operation in front. My friend charged me with misrepresenting, but he can beat me far at that. He asks why I do not make my Machines to cut behind? I am ready to make all that are ordered, and insure them to cut as well as any other double driving wheel Machine.

Mr. H. talks about his Machine being so perfectly balanced, having no weight on the tongue at all. From my practical experience I think that any fool must know that a Machine EXACTLY balanced, standing on level ground, must tilt up cutting up hill. I don't want mine so well balanced as that, because we don't want to get off the Machine and walk up the hill to rake the grain off. We prefer riding on the Machine all the time to rake off. Now, farmers, which will suit you best, a Machine that will tilt up going up hill, or one you can stay on all the time? If the latter, you can get them at my shop; and further, a Machine that you sit in front of cutting apparatus, so if you are by accident thrown off, you are in danger of being cut up, as I know of two cases having happened on a Machine that you set behind the cutters. If thrown off of my Machine you are entirely out of danger. If the latter suits you best, you can get them at my shop.

Now, my friend Hoffheins,
Do not get excited at these few lines,
Some day we will have a mowing match,
In some tangled clover-patch,
And whoever can do the best mowing,
Will have all the chance for blowing.
When the mowing match we attend,
I expect to meet you as a friend.

J. H. SHIREMAN.

East Berlin, June 4, 1860. tf

## The Ladies' Store

REMOVED.—MISS HARRIET McCREARY has just received and opened at her new rooms a large and beautiful assortment of FASHIONABLE MILLINERY GOODS, to which the attention of the Ladies of Gettysburg and vicinity is invited. Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings always on hand. Also, Ladies' Fashionable Dress Goods with Trimmings to match.

Bonnets bleached and pressed according to Bishop's Celebrated Method, which is now used by all the principal Bonnet Manufacturers in the United States, and considered the best and least injurious to the straw than any ever discovered. Milliners who study their own interests and that of their customers will do well to try it.

Store removed to Chambersburg street, between Mr. Arnold's and the *Star* office.

May 14, 1860. 1m

## 1860. Fresh Spring Goods. 1860

HATS AND CAPS.—R. F. McILHENY would respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity to his large and complete stock of Hats and Caps, which he has just opened, embracing nearly every variety of style now in the market, consisting in part of Men's No. 1 Silk Hats, Men's broad-rim Russia Hats, Men's Felt and Soft Hats, Men's Seamless Caps, Boy's Soft and Wool Hats. Also, a large and superior stock of STRAW GOODS, comprising Men's Straw, Leghorn and Panama Hats, Misses' and Infants' Hats, Flats, Bloomers and Shaker Hoods, all of the latest and most fashionable styles. Those wishing to save money and buy cheap will do well by calling on him before purchasing elsewhere, as he is selling very low for cash.

April 23, 1860. R. F. McILHENY.

LADIES' AND MISSES' SHOES.—The attention of the ladies is respectfully solicited to a very fine assortment of Ladies' Gaiters, Boots and Slippers; also Misses' and Children's Shoes and Gaiters, of every style at

April 23. R. F. McILHENY'S.

AMBRO, Melaino, Enamel and Photograph Pictures, of superior style, taken at Weaver's Sky-light Gallery.

REAPER AND MOWER FOR... manufacturing 100 of these machines, I am ... year, which I offer to the public. All I ask of those wishing to purchase machines, is to give me a trial. I am satisfied to let my machines recommend themselves. I know they are all right. I saw an advertisement in "The York Pennsylvanian" of last week, that almost astonished me. I think J. H. Shireman must be hard up in making sales, or is very much excited and afraid of the Ball machine. The old saying is, "a kicked dog will holler," and so I think it is with Mr. Shireman. He states that the machine made in Dover, Pa., was worth nothing. I "own the corn." The machine which I made last year, and sold on trial, came back. We have them lying around the shop, but not in the fence corners, as our friend states. I hope he will not get excited and misrepresent. But he says he has the machine I made last year, and that it is the Ball machine. *It is not*—Mr. Shireman is aware it is not; and it is hoped he will not hereafter state that which is not so. I frankly deny making that machine last year—I do not ask any person to take my word for it, but refer them to Mr. Ball, of Canton, Ohio, to settle that question. And as to J. H. Shireman having one of the Ball machines in his shop, I presume it is so, but remember, he got it "some four years since." Farmers, beware—the machine has been improved since that time; at least it is very common to improve machinery of this sort every year—and for aught we know, our friend may have altered the machine to suit his purpose in explaining it to persons. We heretofore thought him honest; but the misrepresentation in his advertisement has changed our opinion. Again, Mr. Shireman's agent told us in the presence of others, that they made machines to cut behind the driving wheels, last year, and they could not make them work. Now, we notice by his advertisement that he denies it by saying they *can* make them to cut behind as well as in front of the driving wheels. Why does he not do it, and take the WEIGHT of one-half of the machine off of the *horses' necks*—we believe in saving all the horse-flesh we can.

Now, farmers, which will suit you best—*weight on the horses' necks or none?* If the latter you can get them at my shop. I am making the E. BALL REAPER AND MOWER this year, but last year I did not make it, and Mr. Shireman was certainly aware of that fact; but if he claims he was not, we hope he will post himself before advertising any more about the "Dover Reaper and Mower."

Those who brought back our machines last year are getting others from us this year. For the convenience of men using my machine, I will have casting-knives, boxes, &c., at the places here mentioned, for any thing breaking by accident, &c.: Jacob Dietz, Hellam; Wm. King, Mechanicsburg; William Morrison, Carlisle; Pressel & Neicely, Churchtown, Cumberland county.

I also continue making THRESHING MACHINES, CORN PLANTERS, CORN SHELLERS, FODDER GRINDERS, &c. REUBEN HOFFHEINS.

May 21, 1860. $5. Dover, York co., Pa.

## M'Cormick's Reaper and Mower

HIGHLY IMPROVED FOR 1860.—Constructed from the first on correct principles, it has always been eminently successful, and with its present improvements fully meeting all the requirements of the age, *it now defies all competition.*

Farmers who may desire it are at liberty to work one of these Machines *through the harvest with any other*, AND KEEP AND PAY FOR THE ONE PREFERRED.

The Machine is now *perfectly balanced*, not leaving a pound of weight on the horses' necks; its execution in reaping and mowing, in both wet and dry, *is perfect*: it cuts *the widest swath*, and as *now made* with the *lightest draft* of any Machine now in use. It is so constructed that the labor of raking off is very *much lightened*, a castor wheel, on an entire new principle, on the grain side, wholly relieves the horses from the pressure of the machine from strain in turning, and is so arranged that the cutting bar is completely and easily thrown over obstructions while in motion by the driver without the use of levers and complicated machinery. A very decided and important feature in its improvement consists in its *perfect arrangement for separating and cleaning the track in mowing.*

It is the most simple, most substantial, most durable, and in every way the most complete and reliable Reaper and Mower in the world, and *as such is warranted.*

The Two-Horse Machine (with easy draft for two horses,) cuts a swath 5½ feet wide, and the Four-horse Machine a foot wider. For particulars address J. S. WITHEROW,

*Fairfield, Adams county, Pa.,*

Agent for Adams county.

Col. R. S. PAXTON, Canvassing Agent.

The various parts of the Machine for Repairing will be kept on hand at convenient points. [June 4, 1860. 4t

## Notice to Stockholders.

NOTICE is hereby given to subscribers to the Capital Stock of the GETTYSBURG GAS COMPANY that, by a Resolution of the Board of Directors, payment of the first instalment on each share of stock (one-fifth of each share,) subscribed, payable on the 1*st of May next*, is hereby required to be made to Joel B. Danner, the Treasurer of said Company, at his office in his house, in the Borough of Gettysburg, agreeably to the terms of subscription.

By the Act of Assembly relating to Gas Companies, if notice for the payment of subscriptions of stock be not complied with, the company can recover one per cent. per month interest on the amount due and unpaid.

M. JACOBS, *Pres't.*

D. McCONAUGHY, *Sec'y.*

April 16, 1860.

## Notice to Tax-payers.

NOTICE is hereby given that the County Commissioners will make an abatement of FIVE PER CENT. upon all State and County taxes assessed for the year 1860 that shall be paid to Collectors on or before *Monday, the 2d day of July.* Collectors will be required to call on tax-payers on or before the above date, and make such abatement to all persons paying on or before said day, and pay the same to the County Treasurer, otherwise no abatement will be made. By order of the Commissioners,

J. M. WALTER, *Clerk.*

April 23, 1860. td

## New News Depot.

THE subscriber has just opened a NEWS DEPOT on Baltimore street, nearly opposite Fahnestocks' store, where will constantly be found any and everything in the reading line, of a strictly moral character. All the leading Magazines, Periodicals, Literary papers, Weekly and Daily, together with Music, Ballads, Confections, Cigars, Tobacco, Cakes, and all sorts of notions, in endless variety.—Would you know the news? Then send in your names, all ye who thirst for knowledge, and your wants will be supplied by

CHARLES LINDERMAN.

Gettysburg, April 9, 1860.

## Gas Fixtures.

WM. HELME, of Philadelphia, the contractor for the erection of the Gettysburg Gas Works, has taken the room lately occupied by Col. Samson, nearly opposite the Bank, for his office, and is prepared to fit out at once any building with Gas Fixtures. He will in a few days have the various styles on exhibition at his room, and invites attention to them, as those desirous of introducing the Gas will be saved the trouble and expense of procuring them from the city—his prices being as low as they can be procured anywhere else.

April 16, 1860.

## Notice.

ABRAHAM KING'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Abraham King, Sr., late of Reading township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

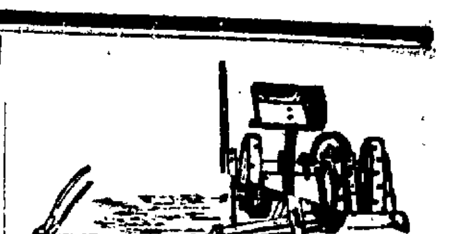
SINGLETON EICHOLTZ,
ELI MYERS,

May 7, 1860. 6t *Administrators.*

## Men's Wear.

J. L. SCHICK would invite the attention of buyers to his large stock of
Fine Black Cloths,
Fine Colored do.,
Fine Black Cassimeres,
Fancy do.,
Side Stripe do.,
Vestings,
Cravats, Hosiery,
Gloves, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c.

April 16, 1860.



## $5,000 Reward!

BUCKEYE REAPER AND MOWER.—*Best in the World!*—Now is the time to order Machines and not be disappointed, like there were a good many last season. I have made some important improvements as to cutting grain, strength and durability of the Machine, &c. Farmers wishing to get Machines, are respectfully invited to call at my shop, or with my agents, and see the new arrangements; and further, I will state that there is a Machine made at Dover, York county, Pa., which is called "Ball's Ohio Mower," having 2 driving wheels, and looking much like my machine; and it was reported in some places last year that they were some of my Machines. They proved a perfect failure, were lying about in the fence corners, and men were obliged to get other Machines to cut their crops. I wish to inform the farmers that they were none of my machines. There is considerable difference in the two Machines.—Persons coming to my shop may see the difference, as I have both Buck Eye and Ball's here. My Machine cuts in front of driving wheel and Ball's behind. But, as some men think it preferable in cutting grain behind, I hereby state that I can make mine to cut behind as well as front, but none are made that way unless so ordered.

I also have different kinds of second-handed Machines on hand, such as MANNY'S, HUSSY'S and McCORMICK'S. Price of second-handed Machines from $25 to $75.

For the convenience of men using my Machine, I will have casting-knives, boxes, &c., at the Machine Shops here mentioned, for any thing breaking by accident, &c.: David Sterner, Gettysburg; W. W. Dingee & Co., York; F. Gardner, Carlisle; Samuel Fitz, Hanover; David Shoof, Waynesboro'; —— ——, Chambersburg.

I also continue making GRAIN DRILLS and other MACHINERY. REPAIRING DONE; and the best kind of Spring Teeth, Rakes, &c., are kept for sale. J. H. SHIREMAN,

East Berlin, Adams county, Pa.

May 7, 1860. 2m



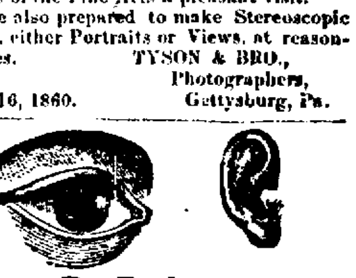
## A New Feature

IN the business of the *Excelsior Sky-light Gallery.* During our late visit to the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, we selected a splendid assortment of STEREOSCOPIC PICTURES, comprising English, French, Venitian, Egyptian, Italian and American Scenery, Statuary Groups, &c. Our prices for pictures will range from 12 to 40 cents apiece. We also have a fine lot of STEREOSCOPIC BOXES, which we offer at reduced prices. The public generally are invited to call and see our large revolving Box, containing 50 pictures, and we insure to all lovers of the Fine Arts a pleasant visit.

We are also prepared to make Stereoscopic Pictures, either Portraits or Views, at reasonable rates. TYSON & BRO.,

Photographers,

April 16, 1860. Gettysburg, Pa.



## Dr. Baakee

TREATS ALL DISEASES.—DR. BAAKEE will give special attention to the following diseases: Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Croup, Influenza, Asthma, Bronchitis and all diseases of the Nose, Mouth, Throat and Lungs. Attention to the treatment of all Skin diseases—Lumbago, Lumbar Abscesses, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Piles, and all diseases of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels; also all chronic diseases pertaining to Women and Children. Dr. Baakee can produce one thousand certificates of his perfect success in curing Cancers, Old Sores or Ulcers, Fistula, Scald Heads, Wens, Swellings and Tumors of every description and without the use of the knife. These last named diseases cannot be treated by correspondence, therefore the patients must place themselves under the Doctor's personal supervision.

DR. BAAKEE has made a new discovery of a Fluid that will produce perfect absorption of the CATARACT, and restore perfect vision to the Eye without the use of the knife or needle, and he cures all diseases of the

EYE AND EAR,

without the use of the knife or needle, and he has constantly on hand an excellent assortment of beautiful Artificial Eyes, and Tympanums, or Ear Drums, suitable for either sex and all ages—inserted in five minutes. Also, a large assortment of Ear Trumpets of all sizes and every description known in the world. Also, a large assortment of beautiful Artificial Hands, with Wrist, Arm and Elbow attachments. Also, of Feet with Ankle, Leg and Knee-joint attachments—natural as nature itself. These articles can be sent by Express to any part of the world.

Dr. Baakee is one of the most celebrated and skillful Physicians and Surgeons now living. His fame is known personally in nearly every principal city in the world. All letters addressed to Dr. Baakee must contain ten cents, to pay postage and incidental expenses. All Chronic diseases can be treated by correspondence, except those mentioned, that will require his personal supervision. Office hours from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M. DOCTOR BAAKEE,

637 Broadway, a few doors below Bleeker street,

May 14, 1860. 1y New York City.

## Spring 1860.

A. SCOTT & SON have just received, and are now opening, at their establishment, in Chambersburg st., opposite the "Eagle Hotel," a large, choice and desirable stock of SPRING GOODS, which they offer to the public, satisfied that goods *can't be sold cheaper* than they are now offering them. Our stock comprises all the different styles and qualities of LADIES' DRESS GOODS, Shawls, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, White Goods, Laces, &c., &c.

For MEN and BOYS' WEAR we have our usual variety, in style, quality and price.

Our customers will always find our stock of Domestic Goods full, cheap and complete. We invite all to give us a call and examine our stock, satisfied that an examination is all that is necessary to convince all that our's is the cheap store. No trouble to show goods.—Thankful for past encouragement, and would respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

A. SCOTT & SON.

N. B. Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods. [April 16, 1860.

## J. W. Scott,

*(Late of the Firm of Winchester & Scott.)*

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, and SHIRT MANUFACTORY, No. 814 Chesnut Street, (nearly opposite the Girard House,) Philadelphia. J. W. SCOTT would respectfully call the attention of his former patrons and friends to his new Store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guarantied. COUNTRY TRADE supplied with FINE SHIRTS and COLLARS.

Oct. 17, 1859. 1y

## Merchants' Hotel,

46 NORTH FOURTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

C. M'Kibbin & Son, Proprietors.

April 2, 1860. 1y*

IF you do not believe it, try them and convince yourselves, that TYSONS' PICTURES are the best and cheapest to had in the country.—Gallery N. E. cor. of the Diamond, Gettysburg.

CARPET SACKS, Whips, &c., in endless variety, at J. C. GUINN & BRO'S.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.COM

## Notice to Farmers.

100,000 BUSHELS GRAIN WANTED.—The highest market price will be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, &c., and of New Barley, Clover-seed, Timothy— at the large yellow Warehouse, Salt, &c., and a large Oxford. stock of Lumber and Coal on hand and for sale at my Warehouse. FRANK. HERSH.

New Oxford, Oct. 7, 1859. tf

## For Sale

OR RENT.—That excellent Tavern Stand, in New Oxford, Adams county, Pa., for many years known as Miley's Tavern, at present in the occupancy of G. P. Becker. The House is large and very convenient, with good and large Stabling, a large Garden and Lot of Ground, with every convenience necessary for a tavern, adjoining the Public Square, near the Gettysburg Railroad. Apply to JOHN BECKER, South George Street, York, Pa.

Jan. 16, 1860.

## Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber, having purchased the Foundry of Messrs. Zorbaugh, Sloat & Co., (formerly Warrens' Foundry,) has commenced business, and is now prepared to offer to the public a larger assortment of Machinery than has heretofore been offered, such as THRESHING MACHINES, Clover Hullers, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, and Morgan's late improved Horse Rake. Also, STOVES, such as Cook Stoves, three different kinds; and five different sizes of Ten-plate Stoves. Likewise Mill and Saw-mill Castings, and all kinds of Turning in Iron or Wood.

☞REPAIRING of all kinds on Machinery and Castings will be done to order on short notice. Patterns made to order; Plough Castings ready made; PLOUGHS, such as Seyler, Witherow, Plocher, Woodcock, and many others not mentioned here; and eight different kinds of IRON FENCING, for Cemeteries, Porches or Yards.

Also, Mortising Machines, one of the best now in use. This machine works with a lever by hand; any little boy can manage it.

Call and examine our stock; no doubt but what we can please. Persons ought to see it their advantage to buy machinery of any kind at home, where it is manufactured, so that they can very easily get any part replaced or repaired. DAVID STERNER.

Gettysburg, Feb. 13, 1860.

## Grain and Produce House,

ON CHAMBERSBURG STREET.—The undersigned having purchased the large building in the rear of his store on Chambersbursburg street, known as "Camp's Brewery," has converted it into a Produce Warehouse, and is now prepared to receive all kinds of Grain and Produce, to wit:

FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, Seeds, &c., for which the highest market price will be given.

☞To accommodate those who may prefer it, I will also receive on COMMISSION and forward Produce of all kinds, having made arrangements for that purpose with a responsible house in the city.

I also continue my Grocery and Variety Store, and keep on hand GROCERIES of all kinds, Salt, Coffee, Sugar, Molasses, Teas, Rice, Oils, Spices, Fish, Cedar-ware, &c. Having just received a very large supply, purchased on remarkably favorable terms, I am prepared to furnish Country Dealers very cheaply, and will sell at all times, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. The public are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell as cheap as the cheapest, on the principle of "Quick Sales and Small Profits." JOHN SCOTT.

Gettysburg, Sept. 5, 1859.

## Something New

IN GETTYSBURG.—The undersigned informs the citizens of the town and county, that he has commenced the BAKING business, on a large scale, in York street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Wattles's Hotel, where he will try to deserve, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage. BREAD, ROLLS, CAKES, CRACKERS, PRETZELS, &c., &c., baked every day, (Sundays excepted,) all of the best quality, and sold at the lowest living profits. Cracker-baking in all its branches is largely carried on, and orders to any amount, from this and adjoining counties, supplied at the shortest notice. Having erected a large and commodious bake-house and secured the best workman and the most approved machinery, he is prepared to do a heavy business. VALENTINE SAUPEE.

July 25, 1859.

## Use Shriner's

BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP. AS A FAMILY REMEDY IT HAS NO EQUAL!

TESTIMONY OF CLERGYMEN.

☞This is to certify, that on the recommendation of a regular and skilful physician we have used the "Balsamic Cough Syrup" prepared by W. E. Shriner, in our family, and find it to answer well the purposes for which it is prepared. S. SENTMAN,
Pastor of Lutheran Church, Taneytown, Md.

Read the following Letter from Rev. H. P. Jordan: UNIONTOWN, Md.

Mr. W. E. Shriner,—Dear Sir:—I have given your "Balsamic Cough Syrup" a fair trial, and am happy to say that I have never tried anything that relieved me so soon. I have also given it in my family with the same good effects in every instance. It is certainly a most excellent remedy, and ought to be in every family. The exceeding low price at which it is sold places it within the reach of all.

Pardon the liberty I have taken in thus giving my experience in the use of the Syrup unsolicited by you. Respectfully yours, H. P. JORDAN.

TESTIMONY OF PHYSICIANS.

LIBERTY, Frederick co., Md.

Mr. Shriner:—At your request, I have examined the composition of your "Balsamic Cough Syrup," and from my knowledge of the ingredients, and having witnessed its good effects, I can recommend it to the public as a valuable compound for Coughs, Colds, and all chronic pulmonary affections. THOS. SIM, M. D.

TANEYTOWN, Md.

I have prescribed W. E. Shriner's "Balsamic Cough Syrup" in my practice for several years, and regard it as an excellent medicine in Coughs, Colds, and all Bronchial affections. SAM'L SWOPE, M. D.

FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

JEFFERSON, York co., Pa., July 18, 1859.

To W. E. Shriner,—Dear Sir:—I have been keeping your "Balsamic Cough Syrup" for sale for the last five years, and it has given almost universal satisfaction.

It is one of the most popular Medicines in use in our neighborhood. Our sales, therefore, have been large, especially last winter, having sold at retail at least ten dozen bottles. I therefore do not hesitate to recommend it to the public as a good medicine. Yours, respectfully, JACOB SPANGLER.

PORTER'S SIDING, York co., May 17, 1859.

W. E. Shriner,—Dear Sir:—Your Cough Syrup is becoming very popular here. I have been selling it for about two years, and it gives more general satisfaction than any medicine I have ever sold. We use it in our family, and would not be without it on any account. For children, it certainly is an invaluable medicine. S. G. HILDEBRAND.

JACKSON, York co., May 18, 1859.

To W. E. Shriner:—I consider your Balsamic Cough Syrup one of the best Cough remedies of the day. There is no medicine I have ever sold gave such universal satisfaction, and none that I have used in my family I like so well. Yours, truly, C. F. REELING.

Price, 37½ cts. per bottle, or 3 bottles for $1. Sold by all Druggists and Merchants.

Oct. 17, 1859. 10m

## Stoves,

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.—SHEADS & BUEHLER, having purchased the stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of George E. Buehler, have opened an establishment in connection with their Stove Ware Room, under the superintendence of G. E. Buehler, and are now prepared to furnish everything in that line at the lowest prices. In addition to the ordinary ware, they have a large supply of kitchen and house furnishing goods, of every variety, including enamelled and tin Kettles, Pans, &c., for preserving, cooking and frying. Call and see them. Splendid assortment of Stoves and house furnishing goods at their Warehouse, on the corner of Carlisle and Railroad streets.

☞Spouting put up at shortest notice. Lumber, Coal and Lime always on hand at their yard at the same place.

Nov. 14, 1859. SHEADS & BUEHLER.

## Farmers' and Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS COUNTY receives money on deposit daily from 9 o'clock A. M., until 3 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday from 9 o'clock A. M., until 6 o'clock P. M. Interest on deposits from 2 to 5 per cent. Special deposits paid agreeably to notice, and transient deposits paid on demand with interest.

Interest on special deposits, when made for ten months and upwards, 4 per cent.; for 3 months and upwards, 3 per cent.; on transient deposits for 30 days and upwards, 2 per cent.; and on regular weekly deposits 5 per cent.

The popularity of this Institution with all classes of the community, both in town and country, and its consequent success, may be ascribed in part to the following reasons:

It offers a convenient, responsible and profitable depository to Farmers and Mechanics, to Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Collectors, Agents and all public Officers, to Attorneys-Trustees, Societies and Associations; incorporated or otherwise, to married or single Ladies, to Students, Merchants, Clerks, and business men generally; to Minors and all who have funds, much or little, to deposit with a return of interest.

Depositors receive Books in which is entered their deposits, which books serve as vouchers. They may designate in case of sickness, death or absence, who shall receive their deposits without the intervention of Executors or Administrators. [Gettysburg, March 26, 1860.

## Marble Yard Removed.

THE subscriber having removed his place of business to East York street, a short distance below St. James' Church, would announce to the public that he is still prepared to furnish all kinds of work in his line, such as Monuments, Headstones, &c., &c., of every variety of style and finish, with and without bases and sockets, to suit purchasers, and at prices to suit the times. Persons desiring anything in his line will find it a decided advantage to examine his stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere. WM. B. MEALS.

Gettysburg, March 21, 1859.

## More Light.

YOU may talk about your Gas lights just as you please, but there is one thing certain, H. G. CARR has on hand as fine an assortment of CIGARS as ever was offered in this market—such as Yarrah, Principees, Habanas, and Regalias. Any person or persons having doubts as to the truth of the above statement, can have their doubts removed by giving them a trial. He has just received from the cities of Philadelphia and Baltimore, as fine an assortment of HOSIERY as is usually kept in this or any other place. He also has as fine an assortment of Fancy Neck-ties, Shirt Collars, Gentlemen's Jewelry and Perfumery, as any other establishment can show—all of which he will sell low for Cash or Country Produce.

Come one, come all, and give him a call.—Don't forget the place—York street, next door to Sauppe's bakery. [April 30, 1860.

## The Only Preparation

WORTHY OF UNIVERSAL CONFIDENCE AND PATRONAGE—For Statesmen, Judges, Clergymen, Ladies and Gentlemen, in all parts of the world testify to the efficacy of Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and gentlemen of the Press are unanimous in its praise. A few testimonials only can be here given; see circular for more, and it will be impossible for you to doubt.

47 Wall Street, New York, Dec. 20, '58.

GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 15th inst., has been received, saying that you had heard that I had been benefited by the use of Wood's Hair Restorative, and requesting my certificate of the fact if I had no objection to give it.

I award it to you cheerfully, because I think it due. My age is about 50 years; the color of my hair auburn, and inclined to curl. Some five or six years since it began to turn gray, and the scalp on the crown of my head to lose its sensibility and dandruff to form upon it.—Each of these disagreeabilities increased with time, and about four months since a fourth was added to them, my hair falling off the top of my head and threatening to make me bald.

In this unpleasant predicament, I was induced to try Wood's Hair Restorative, mainly to arrest the falling off of my hair, for I had really no expectation that gray hair could ever be restored to its original color except from dyes. I was, however, greatly surprised to find after the use of two bottles only, that not only was the falling off arrested, but the color was restored to the gray hairs and sensibility to the scalp, and dandruff ceased to form on my head very much to the gratification of my wife, whose solicitation I was induced to try it.

For this, among the many obligations I owe to her sex, I strongly recommend all husbands who value the admiration of their wives to profit by my example, and use it if growing gray or getting bald. Very respectfully, BEN. A. LAVENDER.

To O. J. Wood & Co., 444 Broadway, New York.

My family are absent from the city, and I am no longer at No. 11 Carrol Place.

Siamaston, Ala., July 20, 1859.

To PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—Your "Hair Restorative" has done my hair so much good since I commenced the use of it, that I wish to make known to the public of its effects on the hair, which are great. A man or woman may be nearly deprived of hair; and by a resort to your "Hair Restorative," the hair will return more beautiful than ever; at least this is my experience. Believe it all! Yours truly, WM. H. KENEDY.

P. S.—You can publish the above if you like. By publishing in our Southern papers you will get more patronage south. I see several of your certificates in the *Mobile Mercury*, a strong Southern paper. W. H. K.

WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—Having had the misfortune to lose the best portion of my hair, from the effects of the yellow fever, in New Orleans in 1851, I was induced to make a trial of your preparation, and found it to answer as the very thing needed. My hair is now thick and glossy, and no words can express my obligations to you in giving to the afflicted such a treasure. FINLEY JOHNSON.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. [March 12, 1860. 3m

## Private Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale, his HOUSE AND LOT, on High street, adjoining Solomon Powers. The House is a two-story Brick, nearly new, with a Back-building, and a well of water. Terms easy. DAN'L. F. PITTENTURF.

July 11, 1859. tf

## To Consumptives

AND NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—The subscriber, for several years a resident of Asia, discovered while there, a simple vegetable remedy—a sure Cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and Nervous Debility.* For the benefit of Consumptives and *Nervous Sufferers*, he is willing to make the same public.

To those who desire it, he will send the Prescription, with full directions (*free of charge;*) also a *sample* of the medicine, which they will find a beautiful combination of Nature's simple herbs. Those desiring the Remedy can obtain it by return mail, by addressing

J. E. CUTHBERT,
Botanic Physician,
No. 429 Broadway, New York.

April 9, 1860. 3m

## Lime, Plaster,

LUMBER and COAL, of all kinds, constantly on hand, which we will sell at small profits for cash. All Coal, &c., must be cash on delivery. KLINEFELTER, BOLLINGER & CO.

Jan. 9, 1860.

## Globe Inn,

MECHANICSTOWN, Frederick county, Md.—Having been renovated and re-furnished, the proprietor assures the public that a call is only needed, as he guarantees full satisfaction in every case. Charges moderate. HENRY HERR, Proprietor.

Feb. 14, 1859. tf

QUEENSWARE.—The largest assortment of Queensware ever received in the Borough, has just been opened. All in want of anything in that line will save money by calling first at

April 9. [illegible]

50,000 COPIES ALREADY SOLD.

## Everybody's Lawyer

AND COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS by FRANK CROSBY, *of the Philadelphia Bar.*

It Tells You How to draw up Partnership Papers and gives general forms for Agreements of all kinds, Bills of Sale, Leases and Petitions.

It Tells You How to draw up Bonds and Mortgages, Affidavits, Powers of Attorney, Notes and Bills of Exchange, Receipts and Releases.

It Tells You The Laws for the Collection of Debts, with the Statutes of Limitation, and amount and kind of property Exempt from Execution in every State.

It Tells You How to make an Assignment properly, with forms for Composition with Creditors, and the Insolvent Laws of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord and Tenant.

It Tells You What constitutes Libel and Slander, and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the Wife's Right in Property, Divorce and Alimony.

It Tells You The Law for Mechanics' Liens in every State, and the Naturalization Laws of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The Law Concerning Pensions and how to obtain one, and the Pre-Emption Laws to Public Lands.

It Tells You The Law for Patents, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with Interferences, Assignments and Table of Fees.

It Tells You How to make your Will, and how to Administer on an Estate, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of Law Terms in general use, and explains to you the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Powers of both the General and State Governments.

It Tells You How to keep out of Law, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

Single copies will be sent by mail, postage paid, to Every Farmer, Every Mechanic, Every Man of Business, and Everybody in Every State, on receipt of $1,00, or in law style of binding at $1,25.

☞$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address, JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 21, 1860.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

## The Family Doctor:

CONTAINING Simple Remedies, easily obtained, for the Cure of Disease in all forms. By Prof. HENRY S. TAYLOR, M. D.

IT TELLS YOU How to attend upon the sick, and how to cook for them; how to prepare Drinks, Poultices, &c., and how to guard against Infection from Contagious Diseases.

IT TELLS YOU Of the various diseases of Children, and gives the best and simplest mode of treatment during Teething, Convulsions, Vaccination, Whooping-cough, Measles, &c.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Croup, Cholera Infantum, Colic, Diarrhœa, Worms, Scalled Head, Ringworm, Chicken-pox, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Fever and Ague, and Bilious, Yellow, Typhus, Scarlet and other Fevers, and gives you the best and simplest remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Influenza, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Dropsy, Gout, Rheumatism, Lumbago, Erysipelas, &c., and gives you the best remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Cholera Morbus, Malignant Cholera, Small-pox, Dysentery, Cramp, Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys and Liver, and the best remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Pleurisy, Mumps, Neuralgia, Apoplexy, Paralysis, the various Diseases of the Throat, Teeth, Ear and Eye, and the best remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The symptoms of Epilepsy, Jaundice, Piles, Rupture, Diseases of the Heart, Hemorrhage, Venereal Diseases, and Hydrophobia, and gives the best remedies for their cure.

IT TELLS YOU The best and simplest treatment for Wounds, Broken Bones and Dislocations, Sprains, Lockjaw, Fever Sores, White Swellings, Ulcers, Whitlows, Boils, Scurvy, Burns and Scrofula.

IT TELLS YOU Of the various diseases of Women, of Child-birth, and of Menstruation; Whites, Barrenness, &c., &c., and gives the best and simplest remedies for their cure.

The work is written in plain language, free from medical terms, so as to be easily understood, while its simple recipes may soon save you many times the cost of the book. It is printed in a clear and open type; is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to your address, neatly bound and postage paid, on receipt of $1.00.

☞$1,000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, as our inducements to all such are very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address, JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom St., Philadelphia, Pa.

May 21, 1860. 6m

## Clothing! Clothing!

JACOB REININGER has just returned from the cities with the prettiest and cheapest lot of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS for Gentlemen's wear ever offered in Gettysburg. He has every variety, style and price of goods. While gentlemen can always find Cloths to suit their tastes they can at the same time have their measures taken and a garment put up to order upon the shortest notice, in the most substantial manner, and fashionable style. To secure bargains and save money go to the Merchant Tailoring Establishment of JACOB REININGER, Carlisle street.

May 7, 1860.

## New Spring Goods.

J. L. SCHICK has just received and offers for sale the most desirable assortment of DRY GOODS ever brought to Gettysburg, consisting in part of

Spring Silks,
Plain Black do.,
Foulards,
Spring de Laines,
Oriental Lustres.

Also, Bombazines, Alpaccas, De Beges, Ginghams, Lawns, Brilliantes, Shepherd's Plaids, Crape de Espange, Tissue Bareges, &c.

April 16, 1860.

## An Invention

THAT is not a humbug, may be seen at the Ware Room of SHEADS & BUEHLER—a Patent Washing Machine, about the utility of which there can be no mistake. It is undoubtedly the best Washing Machine that has ever been invented. It must speak for itself.—Township rights for sale on reasonable terms. Machines also for sale. Call and see it.

May 7, 1860.

## Removal.

NEW SALOON.—GEO. F. ECKENRODE has removed his Oyster establishment to the splendid new Saloon in Jacobs & Bro's. Building, on the North side of Chambersburg street, where he will at all times be prepared to serve up the best of OYSTERS, in every style. By keeping a good article, he expects to receive a liberal share of public patronage. TURTLE SOUP, CHICKEN, BEEF TONGUE, PIG'S FEET, TRIPE, BOILED and FRIED EGGS, ICE CREAM, BIRDS, &c., in their season. A nice glass of ALE or LAGER can always be had.—Come and try me. G. F. ECKENRODE.

April 2, 1860.

## '60. Summer Arrangement. '60.

FINE Black Frock Coats, cheap at PICKING'S.
DRAB and Brown Cassimere Frock Coats, very cheap, at PICKING'S.
SACK Coats, of all colors, remarkably cheap, at PICKING'S.
MARSEILLES, Frock and Sack Coats, notoriously cheap, at PICKING'S.
DUCK Coats, Linen, Sacks and Frocks, unreasonably cheap, at PICKING'S.
NO. 1 Black Cassimere Pants, astonishingly cheap, at PICKING'S.
FANCY Cassimere Pants, pleasingly cheap, at PICKING'S.
SATINETT, Duck and Linen Pants, uncommonly cheap, at PICKING'S.
COTTON Pants, all colors, unusually cheap, at PICKING'S.
BOYS' Coats, Vests and Pants, certainly very cheap, at PICKING'S.
SATIN and Silk Vests, good and positively cheap at PICKING'S.
MARSEILES and Naukanet Vests, unprecedentedly cheap, at PICKING'S.
SUSPENDERS, Shirts, Collars, Socks, Stocks, Gloves, &c., "orful" cheap, at PICKING'S.
CLOCKS and Jewelry of all kinds, confounded cheap, at PICKING'S.
VIOLINS, Fifes, Flutes, &c., most "dogged" cheap, at PICKING'S.
REVOLVERS, Pistols, Knives, &c., "all-fired" cheap, at PICKING'S.
A GREAT many other things, among which are Fly Nets, drivingly cheap, at Picking's.
GUM Coats, Leggings and Caps, which takes everything else in town down for cheapness, at PICKING'S.
EVERYBODY will please call at PICKING'S, as a matter of course. [April 30, '60.

## The North West

CORNER AHEAD!—J. C. GUINN & BRO. have just received from the eastern cities, a large and well selected stock of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, which they are offering to the public at prices which cannot fail to satisfy all—among which is a splendid assortment of De Laines, Poil de Chevers, Barbadoes, Berage, Lawns and Calicoes, of every grade, style and price. Also, a splendid assortment of Gentlemen's Wear of every description, Cloths and Cassimeres, Black and fancy; a splendid stock of Vestings, Velvet, Satin and Marseilles—and in fact any and everything in the Dry Goods line.

Would you buy good Goods, pretty Goods, cheap Goods, and secure great bargains?—Then call at the cheap corner store of J. C. GUINN & BRO.

April 16, 1860.

## Fruit and Ornamental

TREES FOR SALE.—GEORGE PETERS & CO., Proprietors of "Fair Mount Nurseries," Bendersville, Adams county, Pa.

We would respectfully call the attention of the public to our large stock of Fruit and Ornamental Trees, such as Apple, Peach, Standard and Dwarf Pear, Cherry, Apricot and Plum Trees; Grapevines; Blackberry, Gooseberry and Currant stalks; Ornamental and Evergreens, which we offer for next fall sales. We have appointed JOHN BURKHOLDER, Esq., our traveling agent for this county, who is authorized to make sales and take orders.

FAIR MOUNT NURSERIES having been established for more than 20 years, the Proprietors flatter themselves that their trees are of the best selected kinds, having fruited many of them, and knowing what they are. The greatly increased and increasing spirit of planting, as well as the degree of patronage extended to us, warrant us in greatly increasing our nurseries, so that we are prepared to offer for the autumn of 1860 and succeeding years, a much more extensive stock than ever offered before—cultivating from 35 to 40 acres, containing several hundred thousand trees at various stages of growth, all of which are grown on soil and under treatment best calculated to make a healthy and natural growth. GEORGE PETERS & CO.

☞The undersigned having accepted the above Agency for the sale of Fruit Trees in this county, takes this method of informing the public, that those wishing to purchase trees will please take the subject into consideration before I call personally upon them, as I expect to canvass a portion of the county. All letters upon the subject, addressed to me at Bendersville, or left at any of the Hotels in Gettysburg, will be attended to. Catalogues can be found at all the printing offices. Persons wishing to select from catalogues can there see them. I will be in Gettysburg during Court weeks, so that persons wishing to our best fruit can see me. The cultivation of good fruit of all kinds has been entirely too much neglected in this county. The demand for good fruit is very much on the increase. JOHN BURKHOLDER.

April 9, 1860. 6m

## Dissolution.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between Jacob Bastress and Charles F. Winter, in the Produce, Mercantile, Coal and Lumber business, is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. All accounts will be settled by J. Bastress, at the old stand.

J. BASTRESS,
C. F. WINTER.

March 31, 1860.

## New Firm.

JACOB BASTRESS and JACOB PETERS have entered into Partnership in the above business, at the old stand, (the large brick Warehouse,) and respectfully solicit a continuance of the patronage hitherto bestowed upon the old firm. They will, at all times, pay the highest cash prices for FLOUR, GRAIN, SEEDS, &c., &c., and have constantly on hand LUMBER, COAL, SALT, PLASTER, GROCERIES, &c., at the lowest rates.

JACOB BASTRESS,
JACOB PETERS.

New Oxford, April 9, 1860. 6m

## New Periodical Store.

READING FOR EVERYBODY, AND ALL KINDS OF READING.—The undersigned most respectfully announces to the reading public that he has opened a new Periodical Store and News Depot in the room recently occupied for that purpose by Messrs. Aughinbaugh & Son, in Carlisle street, a few doors above the Washington House, where he is prepared to meet the wants and suit the tastes of the literary world.

The city Dailies will be received and delivered promptly. All the leading Magazines, Periodicals, Literary Journals, Pictorials, Ballads, Music, and in fact any and everything in the News and Periodical line will be found at the new establishment of JOSEPH BROADHEAD.

☞Subscriptions to papers, magazines, &c., received at all times. Give us a call. J. B.

April 2, 1860. 3m

## Wall Paper! Wall Paper!!

WE have just received from the city of New York a large assortment of Wall Paper of the newest patterns and designs.—Glazed, Marble and Oak, velvet and plain border, decoration, fire board prints and window shades. Wall Paper from 8 cents per piece and upwards. R. F. McILHENY.

March 26, 1860.

## The Gettysburg Railroad.

THE MORNING TRAIN now leaves Gettysburg at 7 A. M., connecting at Hanover Junction with the train from Harrisburg to Baltimore at 9.48 A. M., reaching Baltimore at 12.30 noon. Passengers going north or east will also connect, by the morning train, with the mail train *from* Baltimore, which passes the Junction at 10.25 A. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 12.25 noon. Connections made at York for Columbia and Philadelphia by this train. Returning arrives at Gettysburg at 12.15 noon with passengers who leave Harrisburg at 7.40 A. M., and Baltimore at 7.50 A. M.

The AFTERNOON TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 1 P. M., connecting at Hanover Junction at 3.03 P. M. with Mail train which leaves Harrisburg at 12.30 P. M. and arrives at Baltimore at 5.50 P. M., and with the Express train from Baltimore which leaves Baltimore at 3 P. M. and arrives at Harrisburg at 7.25 P. M. Returning arrives at Gettysburg with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia and the North and West at 5.15 P. M. Passengers for the North or South on the Northern Central will make connections through each way by both Morning and Afternoon train. R. M'CURDY, President.

April 23, 1860.

JUST received and now opening, a large and varied assortment of QUEENSWARE, to which we invite the attention of buyers.

April 16. A. SCOTT & SON.

## Baltimore Adv'ts.

## New & Rich

JEWELRY, SILVER WARE, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.—A. E. WARNER Gold and Silversmith, No. 10 NORTH GAY STREET, BALTIMORE, MD., has in store a beautiful assortment of styles and patterns of RICH JEWELRY, suitable for presents, embracing a great variety of Plain Gold and Sett Broaches, Mosaics, Carbunkles, &c., Ear-Rings, Bracelets, Finger Rings set with Diamond, Ruby, Pearl, Opal, Emerald, &c., Ladies' Gold Chains, Vest & Guard Chains, Miniature Lockets, Gold Thimbles, Cuff Pins; Signet, Chased and Plain Gold Rings; Pencils and Pens, Sleeve Buttons and Studs, Gold and Jet Crosses, Jet Bracelets, Pins & Ear Rings, &c.

ALSO,

A variety of Silver Mounted & Plated Castors, Cake Baskets, Waiters, Candlesticks, Butter and Salt Stands, Pearl Handle Desert Knives, Spoons, Forks, Ladles, Fancy Articles, &c., all of which is respectfully offered on the lowest terms.

☞The Country Trade and Dealers generally are invited to give me a call, and examine Goods and Prices, being satisfied that my SILVER WARE cannot be surpassed either for fineness or quality, or the latest and most beautiful patterns. [Feb. 27, 1860. 1y

## Baltimore

BELL AND BRASS WORKS, 53 Holliday street, Baltimore, Md. REGESTER & WEBB, the Proprietors, are prepared to furnish BELLS of all descriptions, from 10 to 10,000 pounds, which are warranted equal in quality of tone, prolongation of sound and durability, to any made in the United States.

Our Bells are made of the best materials, warranted to give entire satisfaction; also, against breakage.

Farm Bells, ranging from 10 to 100 pounds, always on hand at northern prices.

For Certificates with full particulars, send for one of our Circulars.

Aug. 29, 1859. 1y

## Carpets,

OIL CLOTHS and Mattings, wholesale and retail. Constantly on hand an assortment of Carpets at low prices, consisting of Velvet, Brussels, Three-ply, Ingrain and Venetian Carpets, of every style and price. Oil Cloths from 1 to 6 yards wide. Also, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, Canton and Cocoa Mattings. Rag Carpets of our own make, by the piece or yard, at low rates.

JOSEPH VICTORY,
125 Lexington st., one door west of Howard,
April 2, 1860. 3m Baltimore, Md.



## The World's

GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL! AWARDED TO C. MEYER, for his two Pianos, London, October 15, 1851.—C. MEYER respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1851.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received during the last Fifteen years more Medals than any other maker from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms No. 722 Arch street, below Eighth, south side, Philadelphia. [April 16, '60. 3m

## Dr. Esenwein's

TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA *PECTORAL,* is the best Medicine in the world for the Cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Diptheria.

and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all Diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

*It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma.*

Being prepared by a practical Physician and Druggist, and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. *Price 50 cents per bottle.*

☞Prepared only by DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO., Druggists and Chemists, N. W. cor. Ninth & Poplar Sts., PHILADELPHIA.

☞Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicines throughout the State.

April 2, 1860. 1y

## Removal.

ALEXANDER FRAZER, Clock and Watchmaker, has removed his shop to the room on the West side of the Public Square, lately occupied by David A. Buehler, Esq., as a Law Office, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business, and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, April 11, 1859

## The Greatest Discovery

OF THE AGE.—Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism can be cured by using H. L. MILLER'S CELEBRATED RHEUMATIC MIXTURE. Many prominent citizens of this, and the adjoining counties, have testified to its great utility. Its success in Rheumatic affections, has been hitherto unparalleled by any specific introduced to the public. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists and storekeepers. Prepared only by H. L. MILLER, Wholesale and Retail Druggist, East Berlin, Adams county, Pa., dealer in Drugs, Chemicals, Oils, Varnish, Spirits, Paints, Dye-stuffs, bottled Oils, Essences and Tinctures, Window Glass, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.

☞A. D. Buehler is the Agent in Gettysburg for "H. L. Miller's Celebrated Rheumatic Mixture." [Oct. 24, 1859. 1y

## Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS, corner of Baltimore and East Middle streets, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg.—Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND HEADSTONES, MARBLE MANTLES, SLABS for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard work shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job, and so necessary to continued gracefulness and symmetry.

Nov. 28, 1859. tf

## New Goods!

CHEAP GOODS!! HANDSOME GOODS!!!—Just received, a large assortment of cheap and desirable DRY GOODS of every variety, at astonishingly low prices, and which we offer to the public. Having purchased our stock in New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, and having had the benefit of the market of three cities, and being selected with great care, we can safely guarantee to those wishing to purchase anything in our line that they cannot fail to be pleased both as to quality and price. We have received the latest styles and patterns of goods both for Ladies and Gentlemen, to which we invite their attention. Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS,
April 9, 1860. Sign of the Red Front.

## Lumber and Coal,

LIME AND PLASTER—of all kinds constantly on hand, which we are selling at small profits for CASH. All Coal, &c., must be cash on delivery. SHEADS & BUEHLER.

Jan. 23, 1860.

DOMESTIC GOODS, in every variety, at SCHICK'S, consisting of Prints, Muslins, Ginghams, Checks, Tickings, Sheetings, &c.

## Baltimore Adv'ts.

## Wines, Brandies,

RUMS, BLACK TEAS, &c. P. TIERNAN & SON, offer for sale the following articles, of their own importation, particularly for family use:

SHERRY WINES—Pemartine's finest pale, gold and brown Sherries, in wood and in glass.

PORT WINES—Sandeman's competition red and white Port, in wood and in glass.

MADEIRA WINE—John Howard March's fine Madeira, in wood and in glass; also, Grape Juice.

HOCK WINES—Jahannesberger, Steinberger Marcobrunner, Cabinet, Lieb-frau-milch, Bronneberg, of 1846.

CHAMPAGNE WINES—Moet and Chandon's finest, in quarts and pints.

BRANDIES—Otard and Hennessy's fine old pale and dark Brandies.

RUMS—Old and fine Jamaica, Antigua, Grenada, and from the Islands, imported direct from London.

HOLLAND GIN—The best quality—Tiernan brand—and no mixture of *aromatic* poison in it.

200 half chests of the finest SOUCHONG TEA.

Baltimore, Aug. 29, 1859. 1y

## A. Mathiot & Son's

SOFA AND FURNITURE WAREROOMS, Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street, Baltimore, (near Fayette st.,) extending from Gay to Frederick st.—the largest establishment of the kind in the Union. Always on hand a large assortment of HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, embracing Bureaus, Bedsteads, Washstands, Wardrobes, Mattresses of Husk, Cotton and Hair, Spring Beds, Sofas, Tete-e-Tetes, Arm Chairs, Rocking Chairs, Etageres, Marble Tables, Settees, Reception and Upholstered Chairs, ASSORTED COLORS OF COTTAGE FURNITURE, Wood Chairs, Office Chairs, Barber Chairs, Cribs and Cradles, Hat Racks, Hall Furniture, Gilt and Walnut Frame Looking Glasses, Sideboards, Extension Tables, of every length.

Persons disposed to purchase are invited to call and give our stock an examination, which for variety and quality of workmanship is not equalled by any establishment in the country.

A. MATHIOT & SON,
Nos. 25 and 27 N. Gay street.

Aug. 2, 1859. 1y

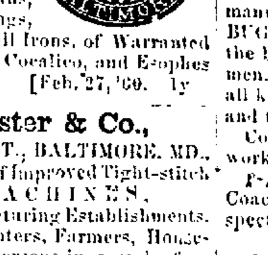
## James H. Bosley,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, *Nos. 124 and 126 North Street,* BALTIMORE, MD.

I am prepared to receive and sell on Commission all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. Having an experience of ten years in the Commission business, (and wishing to continue that alone,) I flatter myself that I shall be able to give SATISFACTION to all who favor me with consignments. Will also attend to filling orders for Groceries, Guano, and all kinds of Fertilizers.

Feb. 6, '60. 1y

## Burr Mill Stones



WARRANTED—B. F. STARR & CO., *Cor. of North and Centre Streets,* opposite N. C. R. R. Station, BALTIMORE, MD. Manufacturers of FRENCH BURRS, Importers and Dealers in Burr Blocks, Bolting Cloths, Leather and Gum Beltings, Calcined Plaster, and Mill Irons, of Warranted Quality. Also, Colone, Cocalico, and Esophes Mill Stones of all sizes. [Feb. 27, '60. 1y

## Ladd, Webster & Co.,

131 BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE, MD., Manufacturers of Improved Tight-stitch SEWING MACHINES, for Families and Manufacturing Establishments. Let Manufacturers, Planters, Farmers, Housekeepers, or any other persons in search of an instrument to execute any kind of Sewing now done by machinery, make sure they secure the best, by examining ours before purchasing.

☞Samples of Work sent by mail.

WHAT CONSTITUTES A GOOD SEWING MACHINE?

1. It should be well made, simple in its construction, and easily kept in order.
2. It should make a TIGHT LOCK-STITCH, alike on both sides of the material.
3. It should sew any and all materials that can be sewed.
4. It should be able to use Cotton, Thread, or Silk, directly from the spool.
5. It should be able to sew from coarse to fine, and from thick to thin, with rapidity, and without changing the tension.
6. It should be able to make the tension greater or less, on both the under and upper threads, and with uniformity.
7. It should have a straight needle; curved ones are liable to break.
8. The needle should have perpendicular motion. This is absolutely necessary for heavy work.
9. It should be capable of taking in the largest pieces of work.
10. It should be able to bind with a binder, hem with a hemmer; should stitch, fell, run and gather.
11. It should be always ready to work.
12. It should be capable of using the same size of thread on both sides of the work, and of using different colored thread or silk, above or below, to correspond with any two colors of cloth to be united.
13. It should be able to make a long or short stitch.
14. It should be able to fasten off the seam, and commence sewing tightly at the first stitch.
15. It should run easily and make but little noise.
16. It should have a wheel feed; none others are in constant contact with the work.
17. It should not be liable to get out of order.
18. It should not be liable to break the thread, nor skip stitches.
19. It should not be necessary to use a screw-driver or wrench to set the needle.
20. It should not be liable to oil the operator's dress.
21. It should not form a ridge on the under side, nor ravel out, nor be wasteful of thread, as is the case with ALL CHAIN-STITCH machines.
22. It should not be "more trouble than it's worth."
23. Finale, all of these advantages are possessed by our Sewing Machine.

LADD, WEBSTER & CO.

Dec. 5, 1859. 1y

## Baltimore Commercial College.

FOUNDED 1852. Chartered 1854. Located COR. OF BALTIMORE & CHARLES STS., BALTIMORE, MD.—The Largest, Most Elegantly Furnished & Popular Commercial College in the United States. Designed expressly for Young Men desiring to obtain a THOROUGH PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION in the shortest possible time and at the least expense.

A Large and Beautifully Ornamented Circular, containing upwards of SIX SQUARE FEET, with SPECIMEN OF PENMANSHIP, and a Large Engraving (the finest of the kind ever made in this country) representing the Interior View of the College, with Catalogue stating terms, &c., will be sent to Every Young Man on application, FREE OF CHARGE. Write immediately and you will receive the package by return mail.

Address, E. K. LOSIER, Baltimore, Md.

Feb. 6, 1860. 1y

## Artists', Painters'

AND PHOTOGRAPHERS' DEPOT.—The subscriber has constantly on hand a full assortment of materials for the use of *Artists, Painters and Photographers.* Also on hand a large and beautiful assortment of *Stereoscopic Instruments and Views,* embracing every variety of Foreign and American *Landscapes, Statuary, Parlor and Rural Groups, &c.* The beauty and interest of the Stereoscopic Views upon the parlor table furnish a never ending source of entertainment both to visitors and the home circle.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS supplied on the most liberal terms.

W. A. WISONG,
No. 2 N. Liberty St., Baltimore, Md.

June 27, 1859. 1y

## Baltimore Safe Manufactory.

MILLER'S IMPROVED SALAMANDER SAFES.—Thousands of dollars in property of all kinds, saved annually in these safes that never failed to preserve their contents.—Factory, Dorance street, Providence, Rhode Island, and 159 North street, Baltimore. Salerooms, No. 16 South Charles street. For sizes and prices send for a circular. All Safes warranted to give satisfaction.

L. H. MILLER,
No. 16 South Charles street,
Oct. 17, 1859. [je. 27. 1y] Baltimore, Md.

## New Firm—New Goods.

THE undersigned have entered into partnership in the HARDWARE & GROCERY business, at the old stand of Danner & Ziegler, in Baltimore street, under the name, style and firm of DANNER & ZIEGLER, JRS., and ask, and will endeavor to deserve, a continuance of the patronage of the old firm, as well as any quantity of new custom. They have just returned from the cities with an immense stock of Goods—consisting in part of Building Materials, such as Nails, Screws, Hinges, Bolts, Locks, Glass, &c. Tools, including Edge Tools of every description, Saws, Planes, Chissels, Gouges, Braces and Bitts, Augers, Squares, Guages, Hammers, &c. Blacksmiths will find Anvils, Vices, Rasps, Files, Horse Shoes, Horse-shoe Nails, &c., with them, very cheap. Coach Findings, such as Cloth, Canvass, Damask, Fringes, Cotton, Moss, Oil Cloth, Springs, Axles, Hobbs, Spokes, Felloes, Bows, Poles, Shafts, &c. Shoe Findings, Tampico, Brush and French Morocco, Linings, Bindings, Pegs, Lasts, Boot Trees, &c., with a general assortment of Shoemaker's tools. Cabinet Maker's Tools, a general assortment—also Varnish, Knobs, &c. HOUSEKEEPERS will also find a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Brittannia, Albata and Silver-plated Table and Tea Spoons, Candle-sticks, Waiters, Shovel and Tongs, Sad Irons, Enamelled and Brass Kettles, Pans, Tubs, Churns, Carpeting, &c. Also, a general assortment of forged and rolled IRON of all sizes and kinds; Cast, Shear, and Blister Steel, which they will sell as cheap as the cheapest. GROCERIES, a full and general assortment, such as Crushed, Pulverised, Clarified and Brown Sugars; New Orleans, West India and Sugar House Molasses and Syrups, Coffee, Spices, Chocolate, Fine, Coarse and Dairy Salt; Linseed, Fish and Sperm Oil; Turpentine, Fish, &c.: a full assortment of Lead and Zinc, dry and in oil; also Fire-proof Paints; in fact, almost every article in the Hardware, Coach Finding, Shoe Finding, Housekeeping, Blacksmith, Cabinet Maker's, Painter's, Glazier's, and Grocery line, all of which they are determined to sell as low for CASH as any house out of the city.

HENRY B. DANNER,
WAYBRIGHT ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, May 24, 1858.

## Notice.

THE undersigned having retired from the Mercantile business, the same will hereafter be continued at the old stand, in Baltimore street, by their sons, Henry B. Danner and Waybright Ziegler, under the name and style of Danner & Ziegler, Jrs., whom we will recommend to, and for whom we would bespeak a liberal share of patronage from old customers, and of the public in general.

Having retired from the Mercantile business it is necessary that our old business should be settled up. We, therefore, notify all those indebted to us either by Judgment, Note or Book Account, to call and settle the same without delay. The books will be found at the old stand.

J. B. DANNER,
May 25, 1858. DAVID ZIEGLER.

## Still at Work!

COACHMAKING AND BLACKSMITHING.—The undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues the Coachmaking and Blacksmithing business in every branch at his establishment in Chambersburg street. He has on hand and will manufacture to order all kinds of CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, SLEIGHS, Spring Wagons, &c., of the best material, and made by superior workmen. ☞REPAIRING and BLACKSMITHING of all kinds done at reasonable rates, promptly and to the satisfaction of customers.

COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for work at market prices.

☞Persons desiring articles or work in the Coachmaking or Blacksmithing line, are respectfully invited to call on JOHN L. HOLTZWORTH.

Gettysburg, Jan. 24, '59.

## Spouting.

GEORGE & HENRY WAMPLER will make House Spouting and put up the same low, for cash or country produce. Farmers and all others wishing their houses, barns, &c., spouted, would do well to give them a call.

April 18, '53. tf G. & H. WAMPLER.

## Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

*President*—George Swope.
*Vice President*—S. R. Russell.
*Secretary*—D. A. Buehler.
*Treasurer*—David M'Creary.
*Executive Committee*—Robert McCurdy, Jacob King, Andrew Heintzelman.

*Managers*—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, R. M'Curdy, Thos. A. Marshall, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. McClellan, Wm. B. Wilson, M. Eichelberger, Abdiel F. Gitt, John Wolford, H. A. Picking, Abel T. Wright, John Horner, R. G. McCreary, S. R. Russell, D. M'Creary, Andrew Polley, John Picking, J. R. Hersh.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M.

Sept. 27, 1858.

## Notice

TO FARMERS AND MERCHANTS.—We have now opened our large and commodious Warehouse, on the corner of Stratton and Railroad streets, near the Depot of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, and are prepared to receive produce of all kinds, viz: FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, &c. Also, on hand and for sale, Salt, Guanos, Plaster, Fish, &c. A large stock of Groceries just received, consisting of Sugars, Coffees, Syrups, Molasses, Oil, Rice, Teas, Spices of all kinds, Cedar-ware, &c., &c., which we do not hesitate to say, we will sell at low as can be bought elsewhere, wholesale and retail. Merchants will do well by calling to see and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as our motto will be "quick sales and small profits."

We would also call the attention of all interested in the thrifty and healthful condition of their Cattle, Horses, Hogs, &c., to the fact that we have for sale Breinig, Fronefield & Co.'s Celebrated Vegetable CATTLE POWDER, of which we have sold from 1500 to 2000 pounds per annum to Farmers and Storekeepers.

KLINEFELTER, BOLLINGER & CO.

Gettysburg, Sept. 5, 1858.

## More New Goods

AT the Sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street. We have just received a large stock of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, Trunks, Carpet Bags, Umbrellas, Buggy Harness, Collars, Whips, &c., and are determined to sell at the lowest prices possible for cash.—Call and judge for yourselves.

Oct. 17, 1859. COBEAN & CULP.

## Howard Association,

PHILADELPHIA.—A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.—Medical advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicine furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermatorrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address Dr. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL, Pres't.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Sec'y.*

Nov. 7, 1859. 1y

## White Goods

AND EMBROIDERIES.—J. L. SCHICK would invite the ladies to examine his large variety of new style Brilliantes, Cambrics, Jaconets, Plaid Cambrics, Linens, Collars, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c. [April 16, 1860.

CARPETS.—Another addition to our fine stock of carpetings just received, to which we invite the attention of housekeepers. FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

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